Negro Midwife Awarded Prize

Dr. Weeks of the Leflore County Health Department announced this morning that Rosanna Redd, negro midwife from Swiftown, was awarded a prize of 10 dollars for having the highest score in deliveries over a period of 12 months.

During the past year Rosanna delivered 21 babies, all of which lived. She was awarded the prize this morning at a meeting of 80 midwives in the court house.

What The City And County Can And Can't Do For The Poor.

By JOE AZBELL
Staff Writer, The Advertiser

IN A SMALL ROOM in the basement of the City Hall, a group of people, ailing and diseased, gather each day between 11 a.m. and noon to receive medical care.

Joe Azbell

They are examined thoroughly and treated by reputable physicians. If they need medicine, a doctor writes prescriptions which are filled on the spot.

If a patient's case requires home visits, a doctor will readily come to his home to treat him any hour of the day or night. And if the [illegible] acute, he is sent to a hospital.

The patients have no worries about costly doctor or hospital bills. For the services—from the doctor's treatment and prescription to the home visits and hospitalization—are absolutely free.

The services are made possible by funds of the City of Montgomery. In the small room, which is the City Dispensary, indigents who can qualify, may receive free medical care and may be sent to one of three local hospitals as a part of the city's charity medical program.

The doctors' and dispensary's services are financed by an appropriation of about $14,000 from the general fund of the city.

Under the charity medical program, four main services are available to indigents. They are medical treatment, prescription service, home visits and hospitalization (which includes operations, etc.).

During the last 12 months, city physicians made 620 home and 1,021 hospital visits, received 634 office visits, treated 1,703 patients at the dispensary, and wrote 2,123 prescriptions which were filled at the City Dispensary pharmacy.

Commissioner W. A. Gayle says the physicians receive about $100 a month for their services. The doctors devote only a part of their time to the city's medical program, as they have private practices.

The doctors treat indigents for almost any disease or ailment in the field of general medicine. The patients range from old people to babies and the maladies from heart and skin diseases to pneumonia and foot trouble. Negroes outnumber whites among the patients.

The number of patients included in the charity medical program has increased each year since World War II and showed a considerable jump last year, Gayle said.

MISS MARION E. MOELLER, dispensary superintendent, said she doesn't know of "any proven indigent who has applied at the dispensary and needed medical care or hospitalization badly who hasn't been treated or put in a hospital." But that is not the full picture, for the service is inadequate.

"We realize that this program is inadequate," Mayor John Goodwyn said, "but we are doing the best we can with funds and facilities which are available. The program can't possibly take care of all of the medical indigents in Montgomery. It takes care of only those who are in the most need and who are emergency cases."

"Actually you might call this a stop-gap for those people who can't afford any type of medical care in any other way," he added. "We check the economical status of the patients thoroughly so that only the most unfortunate indigents are included in the program."

Miss Moeller said the economic status of patients is checked by the Montgomery County Welfare Department and by dispensary officials before they receive either medical care or hospitalization.

The physician-in-chief of the medical program is Dr. D. J. Long. The city physicians, besides Long, include Dr. Irl Long, Dr. Robert Day, and Dr. Robert Ashurst. Dr. Brown Boswell is the jail physician and Dr. Nace Cohen is obstetrics physician.

Under the medical setup the city is divided into three sections and one doctor is assigned to each section. The separate sections are the area north of Madison Avenue; the area south of Madison Avenue and east of Court Street; and the area south of Madison Avenue and west of Court Street.

THE CITY DISPENSARY is the central functioning point. Here patients receive treatment daily and have their prescription filled at its pharmacy. The dispensary includes a waiting room, a pharmacy, and general doctor's examination and treatment clinic. The city doctors rotate at treating patients at the daily periods.

The prescription pharmacy includes all types of medicines, except narcotics. If a patient's condition requires a medicine containing a narcotic, a prescription is given on a drug store.

The city patients may receive hospitalization at St. Margaret's Hospital, Fraternal Hospital, and Oak Street Hospital. Miss Moeller said the hospitals allow a discount to the city on charges for the indigent patients. Hospital care for the patients range from a few days to long periods.

Soldiers in Japan Send Alabama Boy $235

Leukemia Victim, 9, Fighting Losing Battle

SELMA, Ala.—Little J. D. Farrow Jr., 9-year-old leukemia victim, is fighting a losing battle. Doctors say he will never be completely well again, but there is some sunshine in the home of Leroy Brooks at 1423 Pollard Street here where J. D. lives. Gifts and contributions from all parts of the U. S. and overseas made this sunshine possible.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Brooks, sister of the blighted youngster, fell into a dead faint a few days ago when she opened an envelope which had come all the way from Japan. It had $235.75 inside, contributions from soldiers of Company "K" and the Medical Company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Gifu, Honshu, Japan.

Sgt. 1/C William R. Shepherd of Company "K" wrote the letter which came with the contribution. In part he wrote:

"It may interest the little fellow to know that his condition was first brought to the attention of this company by Corp. Leo Brown, who read of it in The Pittsburgh Courier. Corporal Brown then put the matter before the other soldiers

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Brooks with 9-year-old leukemia victim. J. D. Farrow.

of the company and on pay day they gave freely and willingly. We want to hear from J. D. and especially to know how he is progressing. We also want to know if we can be of any further assistance to him; if so, just let us know."

Mr. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks alternately hugged each other and cried as they sat on the floor and read that letter.

Little J. D. himself was especially overjoyed by a gift from Mrs. Miranda Gross, in the Old Folks' Home, 418 N. Indiana Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Mrs. Gross sent him two boxes by express. It was filled with all sorts of things for J. D., plus a new pair of shoes for Mr. Brooks' mother, whom he is also supporting.

Expressing his thanks to the many who have been so kindhearted and generous, Mr. Brooks said, "Surely the Lord is in this place." Donations have reached approximately $500, which is being used to pay for the radium treatments which the young leukemia victim is receiving. "What they gave was awfully needed and very much appreciated," Mr. Brooks said.

Little J. D. Jr. is still trying to smile, but often brings a tug to the hearts of his family when he asks why he has to "go to the doctor so often" and why he is so weak. The doctors have said that he would never be completely well again, and little J. D. is just hanging on, with his family hoping against hope that he will come through this big test.

Mr. Brooks, hard pressed by the low wages secured from his menial job as a filling-station worker, is anxious to take his family and leave Selma, moving to some place where he can secure a better job. His address is: Leroy Brooks, 1423 Pollard Street, Selma, Ala. If anyone reading this can help him, write to him at that address.

The Pittsburgh Courier first told the story of the stricken child several months ago and the story brought swift response from hundreds of Courier readers everywhere. Mr. Brooks has also expressed his thanks to The Courier and its staff.

Jefferson Starts Using New Anti-TB Shots To Guard Babies Against Plague

Two-Day-Olds Are Vaccinated

BY ANDREW GLAZE JR.

Babies born at Jefferson-Hillman Hospital have a much better chance against tuberculosis these days.

In February doctors in the maternity section began to vaccinate all two-day-old babies with BCG.

BCG is an anti-TB vaccine. It has had a long and stormy history, and only in the past two or three years have doctors in the United States begun to accept its usefulness.

One woman doctor from Birmingham who worked every day with the babies in the maternity wards at the hospital grew discouraged at sending healthy babies into infected homes. Small children have little resistance. If they develop milliary tuberculosis or tubercular meningitis their young lives can be snuffed out in quick order.

Hears Of Vaccine

One day while traveling she sat on a bus beside a doctor from Brazil. He began to tell her of BCG, extolling its advantages and telling how it had cut the TB death rate in Sweden and Norway, 80 per cent.

She said, "Perhaps, but I'm like most American doctors, I remember what happened in Lubeck in 1929."

What happened in that German city was that out of 270 children vaccinated, 77 died of tuberculosis.

The Brazilian doctor pointed out that a German government investigation pointed to the culprit. The workers at the laboratory in Lubeck had mixed up BCG with a virulent human strain, and given it to the children.

He proudly cited figures. "Since the Lubeck incident, more than 3,000,000 children have been vaccinated without a single death."

Interest Aroused

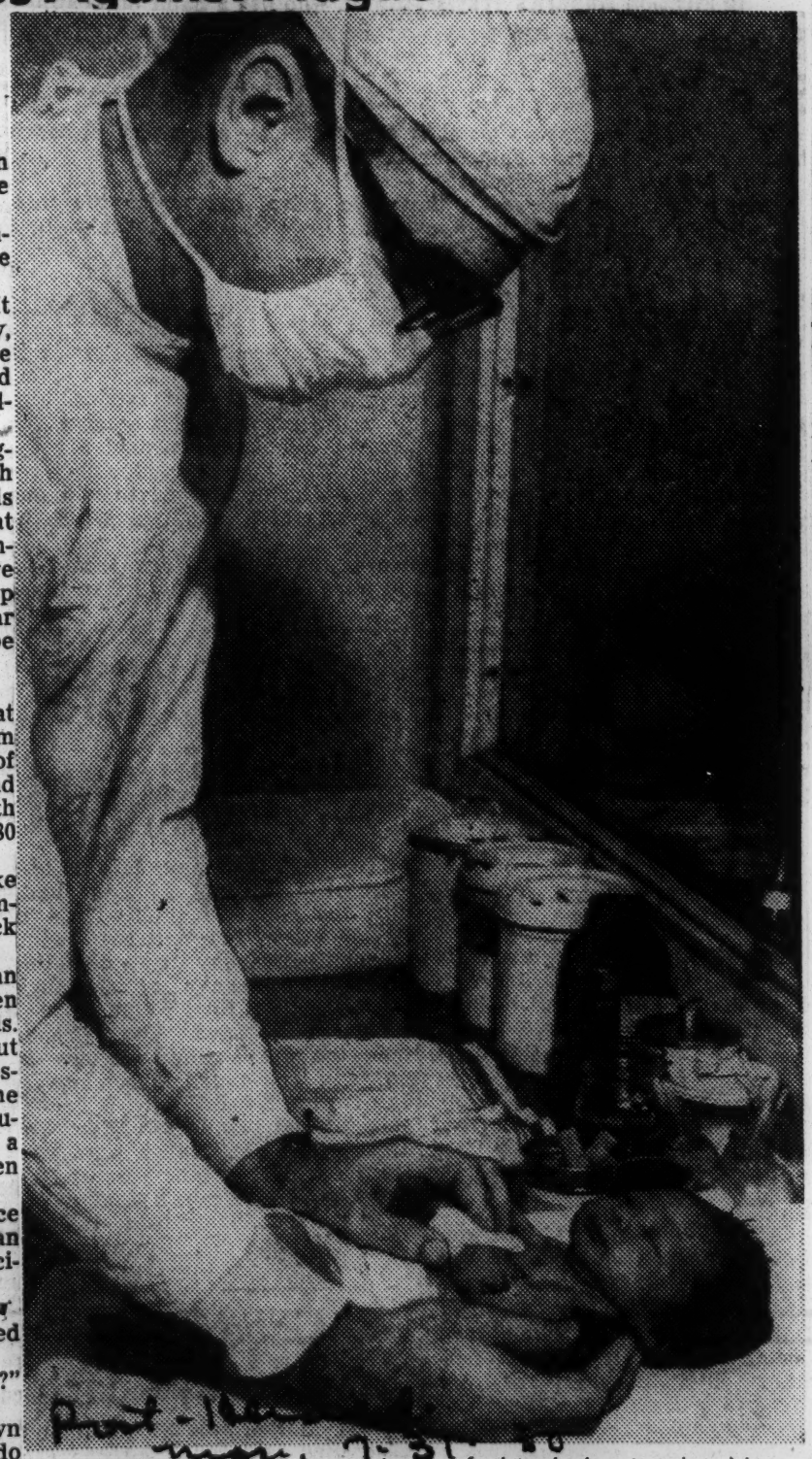
The Birmingham doctor perked up her ears.

"What does BCG do for them?" she said.

"It protects them from their own parents," he said, "and if they do catch the disease, they get it in one of the chronic and less dangerous forms."

The doctor came back to Birmingham from her trip and began to read everything she could get her hands on about BCG. She knew something about it already.

She made up her mind to bring BCG to the children of Birmingham, if possible. Working through the Health Department, which promised to supply funds, she ran into trouble finding any BCG. It was some months before it was discovered that the vaccine could be had from Tice Laboratories, University of Illinois, in Chicago—free.



OUCH!—The quiet sleep of this baby in the Negro maternity ward at Hillman Hospital shortly will be broken as the staff doctor vaccinates him with BCG vaccine against tuberculosis.

Parents of children born at Jefferson-Hillman are asked for permission to use the vaccine. They have been enthusiastic.

It can be used only with great care, according to Dr. George Denison, health officer. "If there is any tuberculosis in the family this would be like exposing the child twice." Before the vaccine is given the family is examined for TB.

Expectation Big

"We expect BCG to cut out tuberculosis meningitis and military tuberculosis among these patients," says the doctor who sponsored this program.

The Health Department is conducting a careful study of the children vaccinated. "We want to determine several things," says Dr. Denison. "How much protection will be given, and if it will prevent acute tuberculosis among children. Every year we have 16 deaths in Jefferson County among small children. If this would prevent only that, it would be worthwhile."

Dr. Denison pointed out that "It is an established fact that this is a procedure free of danger, but it would be unwise to release it for manufacture to the pharmaceutical houses and for the general public—the giving of it must be too carefully supervised."

"There is one person who has done all this," he said (finally), "and medical ethics or no, she ought to be recognized. She is Dr. Ruth Berrey."

First Photo of 17-Month-Old Siamese Twins

Baby Girls Joined Head to Head . . . Strangest Medical Case in 100 Years

Here is the first picture ever published of Yvonne (left) and Yvette, Siamese twin daughters of Mrs. Willa B. Jones of Los Anaeles, Calif.

Twins' Mother Makes Appeal

LOS ANGELES—In a heart-touching appeal to The Courier's Los Angeles bureau this week Mrs. Willa Jones, devoted mother of the famous Siamese twins, Yvonne and Yvette, pleaded for guidance and assistance in fashioning the future of her seventeen-month-old daughters.

Mrs. Jones, the mother of five other children and separated from her husband, is deeply concerned over her inability to find an adequate home for the twins or means to provide for them properly in a place where she can give them the love and affection they deserve.

"I love my babies dearly and will never allow anyone to exploit them," Mrs. Jones declared.

Not long after the twins were born—the rarest case of its kind in medical history, one in a hundred years—Mrs. Jones told The Courier she gave her permission to General Hospital to allow them to keep the babies there for medical observation at their request. Then they were given a private room with constant care.

"The doctors told me my Yvonne and Yvette are normal mentally, but last week they put them in a ward with babies that are not right mentally," she told The Courier.

Currently, Mrs. Jones is in a quandary. Her present dwelling is inadequate for herself, five other children and the twins. The Courier discovered, upon visiting the house in a rear lot on the East Side, that it is also run down and rat-infested.

The twins do not come under the handicap children's

category wherein special provisions are made. Social workers generally agree that it is inadvisable to send a rare medical case like this into a home where there are other normal children.

Mrs. Jones said however: "But they told me at the hospital it would be better if I would take my babies home before winter sets in because of the danger of pneumonia."

The mother of the twins dedicated the following heart-touching tribute to her babies and asked that it be published in The Courier:

"Yvonne and Yvette, you are mother's little gifts from God. You are so dear in my heart it is something mother can't really explain. Only God will and I am satisfied you must go through life and never will walk a step. But I love you just the same.

"I can't give you the medical care, no, but I can give you something that God gave me and it will mean more to you little dears than all the medicines and that is love and affection. Your mother will never forsake you for money nor gold. May God bless you and keep you happy together. I know He will. He is so good and true to everybody it is my prayer.

"(Signed)

"A devoted pal and mother Willia."

Anyone caring to send letters or gifts to Mrs. Jones may address their correspondence to Mrs. Willia Jones, in care of The Courier's Los Angeles Bureau, 4822 South Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Siamese Twins' Mother Receives Gift of $100

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES—With tears of gratitude streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Willia Jones, mother of the remarkable Siamese twins, thanked The Courier for launching a campaign for funds to provide suitable lodgings for 17-months-old Yvonne and Yvette and her five other children.

When the first major contribution of $100 from Col. Hubert Julian, the famous Black Eagle, was handed to Mrs. Jones by a Courier representative, she sobbed happily: "You see, I told you that I believed God would provide a way!"

Meanwhile, Dr. P Berman of General Hospital, who has handled the case of the now-famous twins, told The Courier:

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

"This is the first time in medical history that Siamese twins like these have lived to become seventeen months of age. Several months after they were born, careful examinations prompted the conclusion that it might prove fatal to try to separate the two children." (The tops of their heads are joined together.)

"However, Yvonne and Yvette are perfectly normal mentally," Dr. Berman added.

Substantiating Dr. Berman's findings, it was remarkable to observe the way the two babies responded to their mother's sympathetic and understanding pleas.

"Help Yvette turn around, baby dear," Mrs. Jones pleaded and amazingly Yvonne's little chubby legs propelled around the edges of the cot attempting to turn her twin sister around . . . and finally succeeded in doing so!

"I want them with me so that I can give them the love and affection that they need and deserve," Mrs. Jones explained tearfully. "But in the rat-infested place where I live now, I couldn't care for them as I'd like to." (She now lives in a shabby rear house on McKinley and the twins are still in the General Hospital.)

Meanwhile a steady stream of phone calls poured into The Courier office after last week's issue hit the streets. Many readers volunteered to help Mrs. Jones, and asked how they could best lend a hand.

Courier readers who desire to do so, can make contributtions in the form of checks or money orders made to Willia B. Jones, care of the Los Angeles Bureau of The Courier, 4822 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles 11, Calif.

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Operation Restores Vision Of 115-Year-Old D. C. Woman

The Washington Post

AFTER OPERATION—Mrs. Mary Brooks, 115 years old, now sees well enough to eat from a tray held by Nurse Doris Howe at Gallinger Hospital following an operation for a cataract. Little Sisters of the Poor sent Mrs. Brooks to the hospital to have her feet treated and they asked doctors to try and do something about Mrs. Brooks' sight

Life is better for Mrs. Mary Brooks than it has bee nany time in the past 30 years. The 115-year-old slave-born woman has her sight again after three decades of total blindness.

At Gallinger Hospital, where surgeons successfully removed a cataract from her right eye, the bright, bird-like little patient is reveling in her new sight. And best of all for her, she said, is the fact that she can see her food. She looks forward from one mealtime to another awaiting the time when she can select the things she eats, and usually, she gets a second helping, Gallinger authorities said.

Sister Matilda, of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in whose home Mrs. Brooks has lived since 1942, said the patient is listed as a native of Prince Georges County, born December 29, 1934. Sister Matilda said Mrs. Brooks has often related her experiences working in vegetable fields as a slave and expressed great affection for "Pappy," who was the slave master.

Her father, Mrs. Brooks related yesterday, was a slave coachman.

She was taken to Gallinger two months ago by Sister Matilda because she suffered pains in her feet, and the nun asked doctors if they could do anything about Mrs. Brooks' sight. They decided they could. The cataract was removed nearly six weeks ago, and her eye was unbandaged three weeks ago, the sight restored. Now, she has glasses that improve her vision.

Surgeons said that the operation was "a routine one, but unusual in view of her age."

Mrs. Brooks will be released from the hospital soon, officials said, to return to the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Woman, Aged 115, Can See Again After Operation

19 20 C

WASHINGTON, May 11—(AP)—Mary Brooks can see again.

The 115-year-old woman—that's right, they say she is 115—lost her sight many years ago when cataracts formed over both her eyes.

She had been taken to Gallinger Hospital two months ago, not about here eys, but for treatment of arteries in her legs.

Officials of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home, where Mary has been living since 1942, brought her to the hospital. They said she was born Dec. 28, 1834, though she says she doesn't remember.

The officials asked doctors if anything could be done about her eyes, since she was already in the hospital.

Gallinger eye doctors thought something could. They removed the lens from her right eye. It had formed into an opaque cataract. Soon after the operation Mary noticed that her nurse was wearing a blue dress. She said as much, and doctors knew the operation had been successful.

They say she talks a lot about people she knew long, long ago when her father was a slave in Prince Georges County. They say she also likes to eat—a double portion of everything.

She's expected to go back to the Little Sisters home in a few days.

1 IN 7 SCOTTISH TOWN'S BABIES IS ILLEGITIMATE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

STRANRAER, Scotland, Nov. 12—One in every seven children born in this little Scottish seaport-market town is illegitimate, according to statistics compiled by the registrar general's office. The proportion of babies born out of wedlock is about three times that of Scotland's biggest cities and approximately twice the rate for England and Wales.

But most of Stranraer's 8,000 inhabitants are reported unperturbed by these conditions. Illegitimate children are accepted as equal citizens of the community and no social stigma attaches to brothers and sisters having different fathers.

"I am proud of my family," said Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson, 41, mother of 18. Fourteen of her children, she said, have "various" fathers. They were born after she parted from her husband 20 years ago.

Live in Hut

On an income of $16.10 weekly, contributed by local authorities in public assistance and by the state in family allowances, Mrs. Nelson maintains her family in a converted military type Nissen hut. Her weekly shopping bill includes 56 pints of milk and 45 loaves of bread.

"It's been a hard time bringing them up," she said. "I neither smoke nor go to the movies. My only relaxation is the radio."

Her biggest complaint is that for six years she has been on the local council's housing list awaiting a new permanent home. "It's high time they did something for my family—and they with no father," she said.

The burgh chamberlain, Millar Wilson, attributes the high rate of illegitimacy to the paucity of organized entertainment. "There is not enough amusement here except what nature provides," he said. "I have never seen young people go so haywire as they do in this town."

Sex Education Fails

Provost Andrew Ewing wants the local education committee to provide sex instruction in schools. The committee, so far, has fought shy of the proposal. An earlier attempt to instruct boys and girls at a co-educational school in sex matters ended in failure. The girls walked out. They were "embarrassed," they said.

The anti-sex education faction claims that most of the local school children are country bred and know the "facts of life" from the age of five, so that special instruction on the subject is unnecessary.

Churchmen are divided on the issue of Stranraer's morality.

"I am in complete despair," said the Rev. R. N. G. Murray, minister of the town's Sechuan church. "I sometimes feel that I am living in a sink of iniquity."

The Rev. Keith Dowding who ministers in Glasgow, however, doubts that Stranraer's youth is more promiscuous than those of other areas.

"The large number of illegitimacies is no indication of the extent of immorality," he said, "but rather of ignorance, an ignorance which the promiscuous city youth does not share."

The Passing Scene

Amazing Improvement In Negro Health Revealed By Dr. Dublin

By P. B. YOUNG

SHORTLY after World War I, some large insurance companies that had accepted moderately large risks on the lives of Negroes, began to impose severe limitations on this class of business. Their experts concluded that Negroes were no longer good risks. Policies in amounts of $5,000—$10,000 and higher were limited to physicians, lawyers, ministers, teachers and some business men. Some companies either froze, or unloaded their "industrial" Negro lines, in which the average policy paid $500. On general principles the men who determine where the line of safety is located in the life underwriting business figured that the chances Negroes had of developing into healthy, long-living, able-to-pay customers, were not so good. General economic conditions in the United States at the time supported the views of the insurance experts. Major industries were not warm to Negro labor. They were last to be hired and first to be fired when there was need to reduce labor forces. Investments in good housing for Negroes were few. Housing capital was deterred by the same factors that gave pause to the insurance companies.

MR. YOUNG

* * *

THINGS HAVE CHANGED IN THE PAST two decades. Instead of getting worse for Negroes, employment and housing conditions have improved. Education rapidly advanced. More and better public health facilities reached many more Negroes. As a result the most marked improvement in health status and life expectancy in the United States during the past decade was made by Negroes. This was revealed just recently by no less an authority than Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice president and statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Dublin is quoted in the September Reader's Digest as saying that in the decade 1937-1947, "the mortality of colored males was reduced by 27 per cent, that of females by 28 per cent." He gave the figures for white males as 17 per cent, white females 26 per cent. Infant mortality, which as late as 1930 exacted a tremendous toll among Negroes, declined 42 per cent, according to Dr. Dublin. He noted declines in mortality for other major causes of death among Negroes as follows: Tuberculosis 39 per cent; pneumonia and influenza nearly 65 per cent; syphillis 48 per cent; malaria 94 per cent; conditions related to childbirth 62 per cent. "These are astounding gains," wrote Dr. Dublin. He went on to say that "translated into longevity, these figures represent a gain of seven years of life within one short decade." Dr. Dublin also pointed out something else that will surprise a great many: "The average length of life of a Negro in the United States today is greater than that of a white person in most of the Central and European countries."

* * *

THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE that is surprising about the gain in longevity that comes from another source. According to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, the longer a Negro lives, the greater his life expectancy. Surprisingly, after 65, the life expectancy of Negroes is better than for whites, according to this authority. At 65 a Negro man has a chance of living 12.2 years, a woman 13.9 years. The life expectancy of a white man at 65 is 12.1, of a white woman 13.6 years. At 80, a colored man may live 6.6 years, a woman 8.0. The count for a white male is 5.4, white female 5.9.

* * *

THESE REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS in the health of Negroes may result in larger opportunities to buy life insurance and at lower rates. They may also do away with some of the wrong thinking about Negroes as human beings and lift some economic and social barriers.

One thing happened when some of the white insurance companies curtailed their underwriting of Negroes. Insurance companies owned and operated by members of the race had an unprecedented growth. Their business gain has been one of the wonders of the times. They stand to benefit immensely by the improved health conditions. The business they have put on their books is good business for any insurance company.

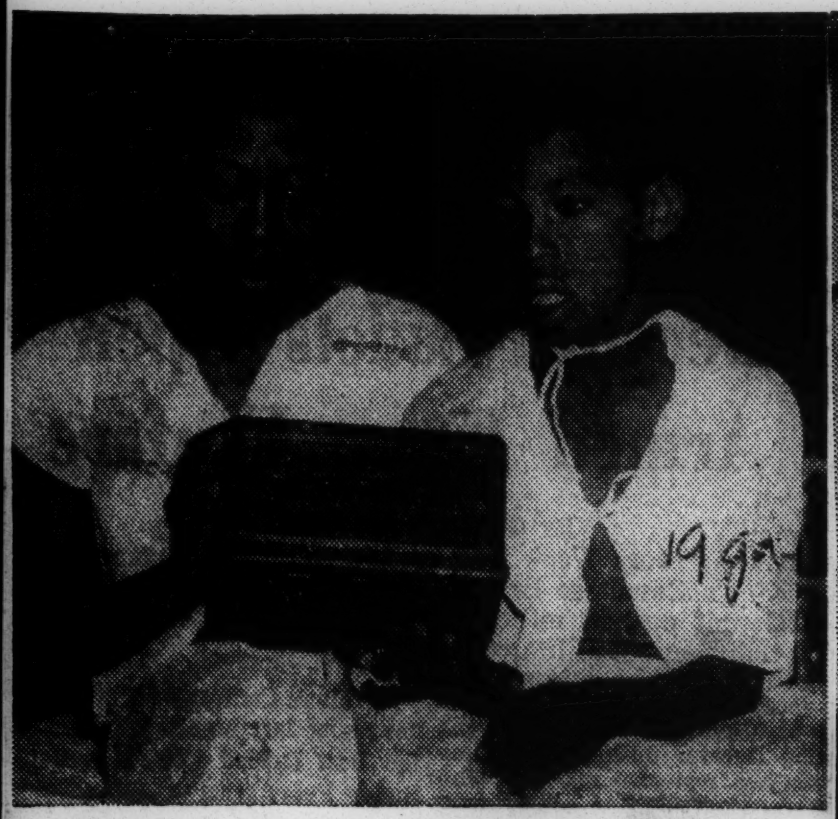
Report Shows Negro Health On Increase

A gain of seven years in life expectancy within one short decade is the encouraging record of the remarkable advances in Negro health. This report on the progress of the last decade is made by Louis I. Dublin, second vice-president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in a September Reader's Digest article, condensed from the Baltimore Sunday Sun. These advances, which leaving much to be done, the writer says, provide an excellent answer to those critics behind the Iron Curtain who challenge the sincerity of our democracy.

In the decade between 1937 and 1947, the mortality of colored males was reduced by 27 per cent, that of females 28 per cent. For whites the reduction was 17 and 26 per cent. As a result, the average length of life of a Negro in the United States today is greater than that of a white in most of the Central and Eastern European countries.

"These gains have been achieved by extraordinary advances in public health facilities, better nutrition, and such measures as the national school-lunch plan through which many million children receive nourishing lunches. The Negro has eagerly taken advantage of the new facilities, Mr. Dublin says.

HEALTH SERVICE AWARD—A Health Service Award was recently made to Genius Merritt, laboratory worker at the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. Shown left, he holds a model rabbit which is used in the center's animal house for research at Lawson Hospital. Donald K. Dobyns, personnel director of the center, is making the cash award.



Constitution Staff Photo—Charles Tarvin

BOYS RECOVER FROM EYE OPERATIONS HERE
Lighthouse Aids Freddy Brantley and Abraham Watkins

Vision Defects of 4 More Aided by Lighthouse Fund

Call the roll of Georgia children with eye defects:
Betty Sue Worsham, 12, of Sparta, eye crossed.
Linda Sue Ingram, four, of Cedartown, cataract.
Freddy Brantley, 12, of Sparta, protrusion of the eyeballs.
Abraham Watkins, eight, of Sparta, crossed eye.

These are four of the more fortunate ones. Their names now can be added to the list of 117 other Georgia children whose defects of vision have been or soon will be corrected, thanks to the year-old Georgia Lighthouse for the Blind.

The Lighthouse has made possible corrective operations and treatment by an Atlanta and other physicians in the State.

"Our goal," said the surgeon, "is to secure maximum vision for each child."

Betty Sue and the two Negro boys, Freddy and Abraham, underwent operations here last week. Linda Sue had a preliminary examination and will undergo surgery later.

But the roll of Georgia children with imperfect vision is distressingly long.

"There is much work yet to be done," emphasized Tom Bingham, blind Executive Director of the Lighthouse, which was founded April 1, 1949, for the conservation of sight and prevention of blindness.

Bingham explained the Lighthouse, sponsored by Lions Clubs throughout Georgia, was the only eleemosynary agency in the State helping visually handicapped persons.

He said officials of the Lighthouse hope to arrange for all the children in the State to be given vision tests so that eye defects can be discovered and treated. Already, 25,000 school children have been given tests.

Bingham pointed out that many families cannot afford to have their children's vision defects corrected.

"And it's pitiful," the sightless man added, "for a child to have to go through life with crossed eyes."

In order to raise funds to finance more needed eye operations and care for children whose families are unable to finance them, Lions of Georgia are sponsoring an all-star baseball game between high school boys from North and South Georgia. Proceeds will go to the Lighthouse.

Ollie Reeves, President of the Lighthouse, said the benefit ball game at 8:15 p. m., June 17, in Ponce de Leon Park not only would be a great sports attraction but would raise funds for aiding children with visual handicaps.

"Come to the ball game," Reeves urged, "and help give Georgia children better sight."

Constitution Staff Photo—Charles Tarvin

GIRLS' EYE DEFECTS ARE TO BE CORRECTED
Linda Sue Ingram and Betty Sue Worsham Await Treatment

Herndon Stadium Site Of Giant Health Show

Herndon Stadium which has resounded to the thunderous impact of cleated hordes during the gridiron season, while hundreds of screaming enthusiastic fans shouted more bedlam from the stands, will be cast in a new role Sunday, June 25, when stars of the entertainment world appear for the Atlanta Daily World Health Jamboree.

First game in history played in Herndon Stadium was between Morris Brown and Virginia State, during December of '47.

One of the largest crowds in the history of the stadium was on hand September 24, 1947, when the Purple Wolverines played the Alabama State Hornets.

Since that date all football games of Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown have been played in the facility.

Quite a number of events have been programed in the stadium since that date. There have been musicals, graduations, concerts, exhibition boxing matches, baseball and a smattering of track.

Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion of the world put on an exhibition there. Alice Coachman, only U. S. A. woman winner at the Olympics, has been feted there. Top football teams of the nation have appeared on the turf of the field, and now to top them all will be the giant Health Jamboree.

Sponsors of the venture are encouraged over securing the stadium for the Health Jamboree because of its central location in the heart of the Westside community.

Despite the transit strike the stadium is accessible from every section of the city at minimum cost.

Top stars of Hollywood will appear on the program. The appearance of the vocal and musical favorites will emphasize the close association between the sports and entertainment world which always cooperate for worthwhile projects.

The Orioles, "Pigmeat" Markham, and Jackie "Moms" Mabley, will be listed among the headlines to appears here for the Jamboree.

The Jamboree Committee has explained that tickets to the performance on June 25 cannot be purchased, and no one will be admitted unless they can show proof of having had the seven free health tests. Persons taking their tests have been requested to save their identification cards, issued at the health-testing stations, so they may be used as admission tickets to the jamboree.

More than 194,000 persons have taken the free health tests at stations located at Sears, Roebuck and Company, at 300,000 are expected to take the tests before the program closes on June 30.

Officials of the health program have announced the free tests may be taken daily except Sunday at the CYpress 5857

Constitution Staff Photo—Carl Dixon

BEING HEALTHY PAYS OFF IN LARGE DIVIDENDS

Negro Atlantans Crowd Herndon Stadium For Free "Health Test" Jamboree

Negro Health Jamboree Jams Herndon Stadium

By BILL DIEHL

Some 15,000 of Atlanta's healthiest Negro citizens jammed Herndon Stadium to overflowing Sunday and enjoyed over three hours of continuous entertainment — all on the house.

The occasion: A Negro Health Jamboree. Their ticket of admission: A card proving the bearer has had an Atlanta health test.

The delighted spectators crowded the stands, filled the aisles, sprawled out on the field and withstood a wilting 90-degree sun to watch and listen to some of the nation's top-notch Negro entertainers flown in from New York for the performance.

Happy roars of approval were proof the audience was well pleased with the big show. And the musicians and comedians seemed just as pleased to go through their paces for the approving crowd.

But behind this big show was a carefully planned move to raise the Negro health standard to record high. Conceived by William Gordon, young Negro Associate Editor of the Daily World, the program was hatched by members of the Negro Board of Education and the Government Health Department.

Gordon's idea was first introduced only three weeks ago. Since then WERD program director Ken Knight and a three-man delegation flew to New York, lined up the entertainment, went through the tiring pacing of bringing the performance to life.

Yesterday, live-wire disc-jockey Bobby Brisendine, also of WERD, threw the machinery into motion with a brief introduction of the figures who made the show possible. The show went off without a flaw.

Acting as master of ceremonies, Pittsburgh columnist Billy Rowe, considered by many to be a Negro counterpart to Walter Winchell, introduced crooners Johnny Hartman and Herb Lance, The Orioles, a famed Negro quintet, and a pair of hilarious comedians, "Pig Meat" Markham and Jackie "Moms" Mabley.

Prof. Charles L. Gideons, Principal of David T. Howard High School, said he considered the show one of the most impressive sights in his life.

The Mass Health Program

What was perhaps one of the most far-reaching and effective public service projects ever promoted in this area was that of the mass health survey which came to an end Friday, June 30. Through this well organized civic and community program, Atlanta's more than 300,000 persons were given the opportunity to be screened on the condition of their health, solely without charge. These tests, which ordinarily would run high into money for each individual case was made free to persons regardless of race.

When the health testing program closed on Friday, hundreds of persons were standing in line to receive their health checks. More than 230,000 in the Atlanta metropolitan area took these tests for syphilis, tuberculosis, diabetes, anemia, dental and heart disease.

As a result of this intensive health service which cut sharply across the lives and future of Atlanta's mass populace, hundreds received treatment at hospitals, clinics and from private physicians. For the first time in years, and in some instances in a lifetime, the health condition of many persons was revealed to them throuh this intensive health screentest.

While many cases of syphilis, tuberculosis and other diseases were revealed to individuals through these tests, many also receeived consolation upon the receipt of negative health statements. It was a peace of mind to many persons to learn that the status of their health was sound and that at least for the time being, no danger of a dreaded disease was evident.

It will be sometime yet before all cases will be tabulated and made into record. Most important of course will be the influence this most unique program has had upon the conditions and minds of people in this area. It may be that the health standards in all of our communities will be elevated. People have become more health conscious which will eventually culminate into more and better hospitals, more clinics, more and better physicians, better housing conditions and a cleaner environment in which to live. The overall results may eventually bring about a healthier people in a healthier democracy.

Mass Health Survey Backed By Mayor Hartsfield Here

Mayor William B. Hartsfield made it evident this week what he thinks of the "Greater Atlanta Screentest" which begins Tuesday, at which time, the total population of this area will be given the opportunity to undergo a thorough physical examination.

The Mayor along with other outstanding leaders in Atlanta and the metropolitan area have endorsed what is termed one of the most intensive health programs ever initiated in this section of the country.

In making a proclamation, the Mayor stated, in part:

"WHEREAS I believe that every man with a heart, wants better health for his fellow man;

That each of us would like some small share in bringing that about, if we know what we can do, and

WHEREAS, I believe that in the approaching Greater Atlanta Screentest for Health, such as opportunity is being given us;

That to screen out first signs of threatened illness is to prevent sericus illness;

That to prevent future illness is an insurance for a healthier, happier community;

I HEREBY PROCLAIM it the duty and opportunity of each citizen to take advantage of this check on the good health of Atlanta.

AND that in the interest of good health, the period of 90 days beginning April 4, be called: Health Screentest Dates."

"Let us all have our health checked for signs of tuberculosis, anemia, diabetes, syphilis, dental defects, and over and under weight," stated Mayor Hartsfield.

The Mayor showed that he approves the program with action as well as words. He will get his screentest at the City Hall on Tuesday at 9:30.

"Again we lead the way," he said, "this time in a health program larger and more complete than any tried before anywhere.

Let us show the rest of the country how Atlanta moves."

Another screening station was announced this week.

In addition to the two permanent screening stations opening Tuesday at the Community Center, 1000 Hunter St., and the 7 Forsyth St. Building, the Health Department announced another station for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. This station where the free screening will be offered is Grady Homes, 100 Bell St., S. E., open 11 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, said most of the screening stations were already set up. The enormous amount of equipment has been moved into each station, and the hundreds of people who are to man the screening centers have completed their training. Everything is in readiness to begin on schedule Tuesday morning.

Most of the stations expect to work at full capacity the opening day, explained Dr. Washington. This means that each of the 12 stations may screen over 600 people.

The Greater Atlanta Screentest program is under the direction of Dr. J. F. Hackney, Atlanta Health Department. The two co-directors are Dr. T. O. Vinson, DeKalb County Health Department, and Dr. R. W. McGee, Fulton County Health Department.

A Health Screening Organization has been formed to help the health departments in whatever way possible. The organization's chairman is Dr. Washington. Other members include: Mrs. Lucy Cherry, Atlanta TB Association; Mrs. Ida Prather; Miss Maggie L. Perry; Miss L. Maddox; Mrs. Narvie J. Harris; Mrs. Carrie L. McCarters; Mrs. W. A. Scott; Mr. Clarence Coleman; Dr. Raymond Carter; Mrs. Annie R. Hill; Mr. Warren Cochrane; Mrs. Mary McKinney; Mrs. Wallie Z. Tate; Mr. J. W. Emmanuel; Rev. O. F. Maddox; Miss Lavonia Houseworth; Mrs. Agnes S. Clark; Miss Eddye L. Jones; Mrs. Nannie L. McCormick; Mr. W. A. Quillian; Mrs. Ella R. Martin, Miss Catherine M. Ivey; Mrs. B. T. Harvey; Mrs. Mary L. Snell; Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander; Mr. Clarence Brown; Mrs. Alice C. Davies; Mrs. Anne Weathers; Mrs. Ora E. Holt; Mrs. Evelyn Turner; Mr. Wilfred H. Anderson; Mrs. Bertha Jackson Hardeman; Miss Edna Wyatt; Mr. J. R. Ealey.

Mass Health Tests Start Here Today

At 12 noon today, many prominent Negroes and others from all walks of life are expected to converge on Community Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., to take advantage of Atlanta's big health check-up on opening day.

This central station will operate from noon until 7 p. m. daily except Saturday. Free, confidential health checks for tuberculosis, dental defects, heart ailments, anemia, diabetes, syphilis and correct weight are being offered. Hundreds are expected to have tests today.

Also opening today will be stations at No. 7 Forsyth Street, East Point Health Center and Decatur Health Center; hours from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Eight stations will begin to operate in various neighboring communities, in industrial plants, schools, and so on.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, general chairman of the Negro Citizens Committee, formed to aid the city, county and state health department in interesting the public in the program, was expected to be among the first to have his own test, as the Hunter Street Station opened. Others scheduled for tests include: Rev. A. J. Harris, president, Atlanta AME Methodist Ministers Association; Rev. B. J. Johnson, president, Baptist Ministers Association; Dr. Raymond Carter, president of the State Medical Association; Rev. Burroughs, Mrs. Roger Henderson, president of the Metropolitan Council of Colored Women; Attorney A. T. Walden; E. M. Martin, vice-president, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and others.

Group meetings for residents of DeKalb and Fulton counties were held Monday night. At a meeting in the First Baptist Church, 82 Kenyon Street, S. E., Miss Marymal Morgan acted as chairman. Speaking were the Rev. J. Moore, of Wylie Memorial AME Church; Rev. J. A. Warren, Second Baptist Church; Rev. Fulton Taylor, First Baptist Church and Rev. O. Maddox, St. Phillips AME Church.

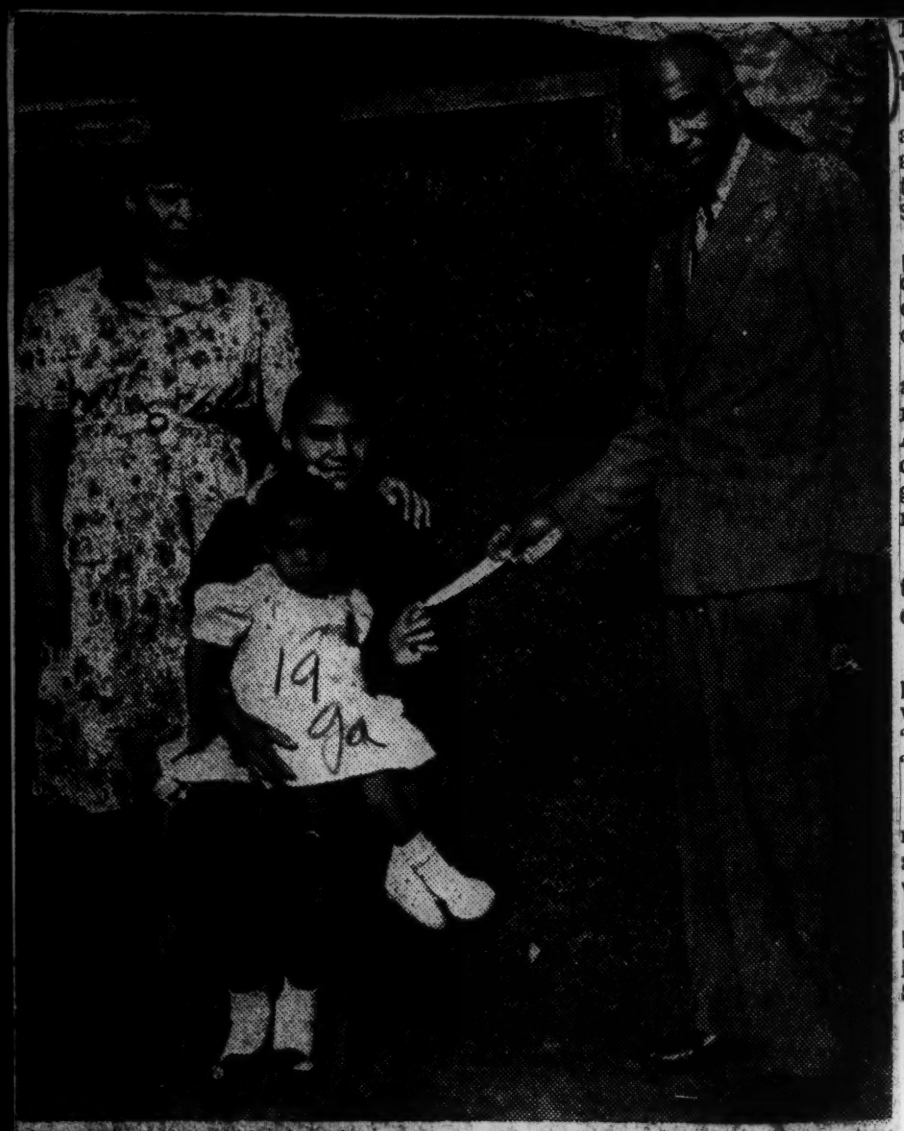
The Fulton County Citizens Committee has been divided into groups, and one group met Monday night in College Park School. Tonight another group is scheduled to meet in Buckhead, in the Georgia Power Company Building. Mrs. Ida Prather, principal of College Park School, is chairman of this Fulton County group, assisted by Miss Maggie Perry, co-chairman.

There will be 12 stations operating throughout a 90-day period, when it is expected to test 300,000 residents over 12 years old. The station at Community Center will be permanent, hours noon to 7 p. m. daily except Saturdays, throughout the program. Also open for the entire program, hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. will be stations at No. 7 Forsyth Street in downtown Atlanta, and in the East Point and Decatur Health Centers. Other stations will be set up in various communities.

It will take about two weeks, the health survey director announced, before results of your tests will reach you. While the tests themselves do not take much time, the reading of plates, specimens, and so on, take a good deal of time. Please do not telephone about results, for, because of the confidential nature of the reports, no results will be given except those mailed in a sealed envelope to the person taking the test. A number will be assigned to you. When you get your results, keep them, as they will have this number, which is yours. Your doctor can only get information from the Health Department on your test if he has your number.

No treatment will be offered at the testing stations.

Testing will be held for residents in the area of Grady Homes, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week only, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.



CANCER SOCIETY AIDS FAMILY — John R. Emanuel, field representative of the American Cancer Society, is pictured as he presented a check to Mrs. Lorine Turner, center, whose daughter, Doris, formerly had a cancer in her left eye. The eye was removed and replaced with an artificial one. Mrs. Turner is holding Doris and Mrs. Lillie Foster, Mrs. Turner's mother, is shown on the extreme left.

Eye-Cancer Victim Faces Bright Future Following Society Aid

Two months ago three-year-old Doris Turner, of Marietta, Georgia, was an unhappy youngster, facing an uncertain future with a cancer in her left eye.

Today she is an energetic, lively tot with a brand-new eye, minus the cancer, and a bright future.

Little Doris' present position is the result of tireless work by the American Cancer Society, which launched a membership and fund raising campaign April 15.

Mrs. Lorine Turner, 501 Montgomery Street, Marietta, Ga., revealed this week the fight she, her mother and members of he American Cancer Society, made for her plucky daughter.

It was approximately two months ago, she said, that an indistinct "pink" spot was noticed in Doris' eye. The next day the spot was "red" and the child was ushered off to an eye specialist in Marietta, and then to an eye specialist in Atlanta.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Turner's mother Mrs. Lillie Fooster, of the same address, had appealed to the Welfare department of Cobb county for aid since the family was practically penniless.

LEFT BY HUSBAND

Here, the young mother said her husband had left her over two years ago. She has another girl and her mother, Mrs. Fooster, has three children, who all live in their rather small Marietta home.

There being no man in the house, Mrs. Fooster and Mrs Turner provide for the children as well as they can.

Thus, Doris' mother continued, aid was sought from the welfare agency, which advised the family to contact the American Cancer Society in Atlanta. This was done.

The Society willingly helped. Preliminary investigations having disclosed cancer, the child had to undergo a delicate and expensive eye operation.

At local hospital, medical authorities extracted the eye and replaced it with an artificial one. Although Doris is out of immediate danger she will still have to undergo periodic checkups to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

How did a three-year-old react to the delicate and dangerous operation?

Mrs. Fooster, her grandmother, proudly quoted hospital attendants who said the youngster was a "grand" patient and remained "cheerful."

Having told the brief and heart-rending story, the mother paused and watched her daughter toying with a red scooter.

Haltingly, she continued. The happy ending, she said, was made possible by the American Cancer Society.

Mass Health Committee Maps Out New Program Procedure

By WILLIAM GORDON

The mass health survey moved into its second month of operation Tuesday as the overall Testing Committee met at the Butler Street YMCA to discuss progress of activities and general procedure involving the program.

Headed by Dr. Forrester B. Washington, general chairman, the mass health program, the largest ever initiated in this area, has been moving along with unusual success. Dr. Washington's statement to the general committee expressed his enthusiasm after learning of the mass interest taken by those who need the program most. He seemed highly pleased with the overall program, and particularly at the rate it has been moving during the past three weeks.

Organized to cover every segment of the Atlanta and metropolitan population by June 30, both permanent and mobile health stations have been working at high speed to service all those who have availed themselves to this free health service. To date, upwards of 120,000 persons have passed through the lines at various health stations throughout this area.

Working committees and participating agencies, representing one of the largest health surveys on record, have taken the message of health into almost every phase of activity, including churches, schools, industry and private homes.

The results obtained during the first month of intensive health checks, have sent several hundred persons to their private physicians and medical centers. Diseases found during these checks have been tuberculosis, syphilis and other serious ailments, causing a high death rate, while adding to deplorable health conditions in many communities.

Through the program's educational program, letters have been mailed to parents while handbills have been distributed among the various schools in both Fulton and DeKalb counties. In most schools, over ninety-eight per cent of the students have availed themselves to the health tests.

Attending the committee meeting on Tuesday evening were Dr. Forrester B. Washington, general chairman; Dr. William Mason, Mrs. Lucy Cherry, Rev. William Jackson, Mrs. G. W. Owens, Miss Maggie Perry and T. E. Roberson.

The above persons have been primarily responsible for a large part of the success of the health program, while dedicating their time and interest in a movement designed to bring about advanced health standards in this community.

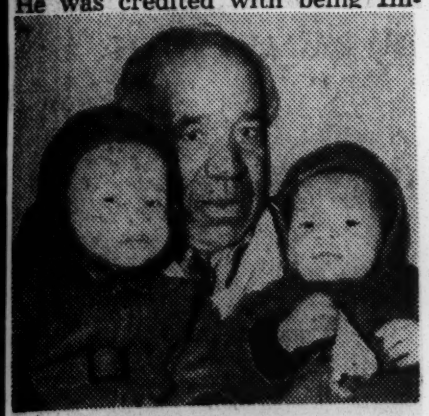
Pastor's 101, and Maybe He's Candidate for Laurels as the 'Oldest New Father'

Carbondale, Ill., March 16 (AP)—The Rev. James E. Smith, a Negro, who today observed what he says is his 101st birthday, may be the oldest "new father" known to medicine. He is the father of twin girls, born 16 months ago. He and his wife, Anna Lee, 37, also are the parents of four sons. They were married in 1935, when she was 22.

Their physician, who refused use of his name, said he had not considered the possibility of a medical record when the twins were born.

Records of the American Medical association in Chicago show a 94 year old man fathered a child in the 1930s.

Smith said he was ordained a Baptist minister when he was 31. He was credited with being Illinois' oldest mortician when he retired from that business in 1937. He had operated establishments in Washington, D. C.; Boston, Kansas City, Joplin, Mo.; Charleston, Mo.; Mounds, Ill.; Mount Vernon, Ill., and other eastern cities. He said he was born March 16, 1849, the son of former slaves, James and Henrietta Smith, on Jamestown island, near Williamsburg, Va.



[Associated Press Photo]

The Rev. James Smith with Mary Lee [left] and Susan Marie.

He attributes his long life to "taking care of myself when I was young. If I had not been a Christian I would not have lived so long."

Cleric, 101, Stuns Medics

Wed 21-Year-Old Mate at 85; Father of 6

CARBONDALE, Ill. — Is the Rev. James E. Smith, who celebrated his 101st birthday here last Thursday with his 37-year-old wife and their six children, the oldest "new father" in American medical history?"

His youngest children are twin girls, 16 months old. His oldest child is a boy, 13. He and his wife have been married 16 years.

The nearest approach to the minister's paternity status was a 94-year-old man who sired a child in the '30's, according to the American Medical Association in Chicago.

Preaches, Sings

The Rev. Mr. Smith, who was born near historic Williamsburg, Va., was ordained a Baptist minister 70 years ago.

He still adds to his income by preaching and singing occasionally at colored and white churches in southern Illinois.

Was Once Mortician

He has also operated funeral parlors in several cities.

He receives an old-age pension and State aid for the children. He suffered an injured arm in an automobile accident in 1937 which restricted his activities.

Read Bible 13 Times

The minister said his long life is due to the fact that "I took care of myself when I was young."

He claims to have read the entire Bible through 13 times. "If I had not been a Christian I woull not have lived so long," he asserted.

SAY DID YOU READ . . . Sam Lacy's exclusive story on "Dem Bums," the Brooklyn Dodgers . . . on the AFRO's Sport Page.

May Be Oldest New Father

The Rev. James Smith sits with his 16-month-old twins as he observes what he says is his 101st birthday, in Carbondale, Ill. Records of the American Medical Assn. show a 94-year-old man fathered a child in the 1930's and the Rev. Mr. Smith may be the oldest "new father" known to medicine. Twin daughters are Mary Lee, left, and Susan Marie. He and his wife, Anne Lee, 37, are also the parents of four young sons.

MARRIED AT 85:

Centenarian to Become Afro-American Father for 7th Time

NEW YORK — Expecting to become a father again for the seventh time since he was 85 years ago, James E. Smith, 101, is spending a vacation here seeing the sights of the wonder city. A former Baptist minister and a mortician, he is from Carbondale, Ill.

Mrs. Anna Smith, 37, his wife, is expecting her seventh child in April. She was married to Mr. Smith when she was 21 years old, shortly after he had hired her as his secretary in his undertaking business.

B20E-10-21-50

Their other children are four boys, 6, 10, 12 and 14 and twin daughters, aged 2. Mr. Smith is a native of Jamestown Island, Va., having been born March 16, 1849. He was 85 years old when he married his present wife.

In Good Health

In excellent health, he expects to live to be 110 years old, and says that so far he needs only glasses for reading. An acquaintance of Boker T. Washington, Mr. Smith declared that he attended Hampton Institute.

The centenarian attributes his long life to the fact that he was converted at 10 years of age and has kept his hand in God's hand ever since that time.

"Trust in God and he will lengthen your life," the father asserted.

Asked how he felt about becoming a father so late in life, Smith stated that he enjoyed it very much and felt that his children would be able to look after their mother after he was dead.

International Chiropractic College Holds Open House

DAYTON, Ohio—The International Chiropractic College, Inc., recently held open house to citizens of Dayton and surrounding communities.

Large numbers of visitors gathered and expressed amazement at the modern, equipped institution in their midst.

Growing out of a desperate need for a first-class, accredited institution that would welcome students previously excluded from the profession of chiropractic, it has developed to its present status of affluence and academic standing under the direction of Amos Valdiserri, John and Marion Briggs and Joseph Martino.

Approved by the Ohio State Board, and accredited by the Department of Education for the training of veterans under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," which provides for payment of education including books, laboratory fees and subsistence payment, the college has a competent staff of instructors, highly qualified, holding degrees from recognized schools, to teach a complete course in Basic Sciences and Chiropractic.

To qualify for entrance into this Chiropractic College, a student must have a high school education or its equivalent, good moral character, willingness to accept the ideals of the Chiropractic profession and agree to observe all rules and regulations. It is open to all races and creeds.

The curriculum includes the departments of anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology and chiropractic. Before a student is allowed to graduate he must finish a four-year term of instruction which may be completed in 32 consecutive calendar months. They must serve their full period of time in the College Student Clinic; must pass all examinations with a grade of 75 per cent or better, and they must be 21 years of age or older.

Scholarships of high school students are also available.

State's First Children's Heart Clinic Accepts 11 Patients on Opening Day

Treatment Free For All Victims

Laughing and playful, the 11 youngsters looked like any other kids you might see in the neighborhood.

But they were all victims of heart diseases—the first patients to be examined at the new Kentucky Children's Heart Clinic, which opened here yesterday.

Located at the State Fairgrounds in the Treatment Center Building, it is the first heart clinic especially for children in Kentucky.

Treat Children Through 15

"I hope people don't get the wrong impression," said Dr. Joseph A. Little, medical director of the clinic. "It's free, you know, and some people think that if something is free it can't be good. In this case they are wrong."

Any child in Kentucky through 15 years of age can be sent to the clinic by a physician for treatment of heart disease or follow-up care for rheumatic fever, a frequent cause of heart trouble.

Appointments also may be arranged through the State Department of Health's Division of Heart Disease Control, 620 S. Third.

The clinics, which will operate on an out-patients basis, is sponsored by that division and the department's Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.

Staff Is Listed

Dr. Little, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Louisville's School of Medicine, said it was impossible to estimate the number of children in Kentucky suffering from heart diseases.

It has been estimated, he said, that at least 500,000 children of school ages in the nation have rheumatic heart diseases. Rheumatic heart diseases cause 25 per cent of all heart trouble.

The modernly equipped clinic will have a qualified staff. Medical co-ordinators will be Dr. Robert Hansen, director of the Bureau of Preventive Medical Services, and Dr. Cathryn R. Handleman, director of the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare, both of the State Department of Health.

Transportation To Be Free

The consulting cardiologist will be Dr. Herbert Clay, associate professor of medicine at the U. of L. School of Medicine.

The medical advisory council will be composed of Dr. Morris Weiss, Dr. Woodford B. Troutman; and Dr. Margaret Limper, all members of the U. of L. Medical School staff.

Even transportation to the clinic will be free. The Kentucky Heart Association plans to arrange transportation for children here and to meet children coming from out of town.

Dr. Little said it is hoped that similar clinics can be opened in other section of the state in order that patients will not have to travel so far.

Courier-Journal Photo

A CHECKUP is given Robert Wright, Jr., 21-month-old son of Mrs. Robert Wright, 3724 Southwick, by Clarence Sullivan, University of Louisville Medical School senior, at the new Kentucky Children's Heart Center.

TRIPLETS RAISE TOTAL IN FAMILY at New Iberia, La., to 15. Two girls, Jane and Janelle, and one boy (center), Julis, were born Dec. 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Edias Migues, who have 10 other children. The triplets are held by nurse Jane Daigle at Dauterive hospital, where they were born. The Migues live on a farm three miles from New Iberia. New Iberians are planning to present the family with numerous gifts.

Louisiana (Mid-wife Consultant)

NATIONAL HONOR — Mrs. Deola Frank Lange of New Orleans, was elected a member of the Board of Directors, Midwifery Section, of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, in the recent convention of the American Nurses Association in San Francisco. Mrs. Lange is the midwife consultant for the Louisiana State Department of Health, New Orleans, and gives lectures and demonstrations on midwife supervision.

Detroit's 'Grand Prize Baby' is Half and Half

Twenty-nine-month-old Lester Massengil is shown being held by his proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Massengil, after the title of "Grand Prize Baby" in Detroit's Better Baby Health Contest recently. His mother, a former Wac, is white.

termined from the number of raffle tickets sold by each baby's parents and friends.

The parents sold more than 350 books of tickets at $10 a book. Messengill amassed 364,588 points.

The Massengills were awarded 28 prizes, including a paid-up $1000 educational endowment, a four-year scholarship to Wayne University, a roundtrip flight to Miami, Fla. — which they probably won't avail themselves of — numerous household articles and a bicycle.

The Junior Board of Commerce is to use the remainder of the proceeds from the contest to promote a civic program.

Modestly proud of the honor paid their son, the Massengills joined in expressing the hope that the result of the contest would lead to better racial relationships and understanding.

Mixed Pair's Baby Judged 'Most Perfect'

Won Contest Entered by 5,000 in Detroit

DAD FROM GEORGIA

Mother Ex-Wac; Tot's Education Assured

DETROIT — Selected as the "grand prize baby" from a field of more then 5,200 rivals here last week was the 29-month-old son of a colored father and a white mother.

The tot is Lester H. Massengill, whose father, Georgia-born George L. Massengill, 32, is a Ford Motor Company foundry worker, and whose mother, Clair, 26, is a former member of the Women's Army Corps.

Lester was adjudged the "perfect baby" in a contest sponsored by the Detroit Junior Board of Commerce in a public ceremony in Convention Hall on a point basis in which the governing factors were "health," "beauty" and "popularity."

Win Trip to Miami

"Health and beauty" ratings were decided by medical records of the contestants and the judges' verdicts. "Popularity" was de-

MR. AND MRS. MESSINGELL AND PRIZE-WINNING SON, LESTER, JR.

29-Month Old Boy Is Given Nod Over 5,243 Other Tots

Defender Sat. 12-9-50 Chicago Ill.

DETROIT — A Negro father and a white mother are the parents of Detroit's "healthiest, prettiest and most popular" baby.

Getting the nod over 5,243 other hopefuls in the Junior Board of Commerce's baby contest last week was 29-month-old Lester Massengill.

The grand prize baby is the son of George Massengill, 32, foundry worker at Ford Motor Company, and Mrs. Claire Massengill, 26, a former WAC.

Crowned before thousands at Convention Hall, little Lester will receive a four - year university scholarship, a round trip flight to Miami with mama and daddy, and numerous other prizes including a bicycle and household articles.

Proceeds from the giant contest will be used by the Junior Board of Commerce in promotion of their civic program.

...ild of Negro and White Wins Detroit Baby Contest

Associated Press wirephoto

Lester Messengill, adjudged grand-prize baby of Detroit by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, with his father, George L. Messengill, a Negro, and his white mother, Claire, a former Wac

DETROIT, Dce. 1 (AP).—Detroit's "grand prize baby" is the son of a Negro father and a white mother. The Detroit Junior Board of Commerce last night gave the top award to twenty-nine-month-old Lester H. Massengill, whose father is a foundry worker for the Ford Motor Co. and whose mother is a former Wac.

Baby Lester was adjudged the best in the "better baby" contest at a public ceremony in Convention Hall on a point basis in which the governing factors were "health, beauty and popularity." Lester was first in a field of 5,244 baby rivals.

"Health and beauty" ratings were decided from medical records of the contestants and judges' verdicts. "Popularity" was determined from the number of raffle tickets sold by each baby's parents and friends.

Baby Lester's father, Georgia-born George L. Messengill, thirty-two, was modestly proud. He said he hoped the result could lead to better racial relationships and understandings. The mother, Claire, 26, joined with him in expressing the hope.

Baby Lester's victory meant a good deal otherwise, too. He won a four-year university scholarship, a round trip flight for himself and parents to Miami, and many incidental awards including household articles and a bicycle.

The Junior Board of Commerce is using the bulk of proceeds from the contest to promote a civic program.

Detroit's 'Grand Prize' Baby Is Half Negro Boy

DETROIT — (AP) — Detroit's "grand prize baby" is the son of a Negro father and a white mother.

That's the way the "better baby" contest of the Detroit Junior Board of Commerce came out last night.

Top award went to 29-month-old Lester H. Massengill, whose father is a foundry worker for the Ford Motor Co. and whose mother is a former WAC.

Baby Lester was adjudged the winner at a public ceremony in Convention Hall on a point basis in which the governing factors were "health, beauty and popularity."

Researchers Are Told—

Why Many Pregnant Women Take To Diet Of Starch, Dirt

NEW ORLEANS, April 14—(AP)—The eating of clay and starch by pregnant women is "so common" in rural Mississippi, and "the practice so little known that the phenomenon merits a report," a medical journal article said today.

The article was written by Dr. James Ferguson, of New Orleans, and Alice Glenn Keaton, of Jackson, Miss., and appeared in the March issue of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr. Ferguson is a member of the Tulane Medical School faculty and an obstetrician. Alice Glenn Keaton is a specialist in nutrition.

The article was based on a 1948 dietary study of 361 pregnant women in 11 rural Southern Mississippi counties, and said "25 per cent included clay in the diet and 39 per cent laundry starch."

The personal interview method was used in obtaining the information, and the article said many were "disinclined to admit to the practice. Hence, we feel that the true incidence is higher than that quoted in this report."

"The patients were from an economically and medically underprivileged group," the article said, "and 92 per cent were Negro."

* * *

WHILE "THE REASON clay and starch are eaten is unknown," the authors said, many direct quotations from interviews were included in the article.

These included:

"I craves it."

"I know it is not good for me, but I likes the taste."

"I eat dirt just the same way you would smoke a cigaret."

"When I get worried about my children, I eat more dirt."

"I crave something sour like the taste of dirt."

"If I don't eat dirt or starch, I want to throw my food back up."

"It seems to settle my stomach."

"I know I shouldn't eat it."

"I have to slip and eat it without letting my husband know it."

"When I go up in Jasper County, I get it, but can't find any good dirt here."

"This Biloxi dirt ain't no good, so I gets my sister in Birmingham to send it to me."

"Some people say it has a lot of germs so if it does I try to kill it and bake it in the oven."

"You ought to taste that stuff (dirt). It sure is good."

"I get up in the night and eat it (starch)."

"I never heard of a man eating dirt. They not got the same taste a woman has. They not like a woman."

"Why do I crave that stuff? I want to quit but I can't."

MOTHER 10 HOLDS BABY

Child Is Born To 10-Year-Old Negro in Delta

CHARLESTON — (Special) — Birth of a child to a 10-year-old Negro girl three weeks ago was revealed by the Tallahatchie county health office Friday.

The baby, a girl has been named Sarah Lee Moore. She was born prematurely May 25 to Sarah Moore, who will herself only be 11 years old October 3.

The birth took place in an old tenant farmhouse in which the 10-year-old mother and her grandparents lived, the office said.

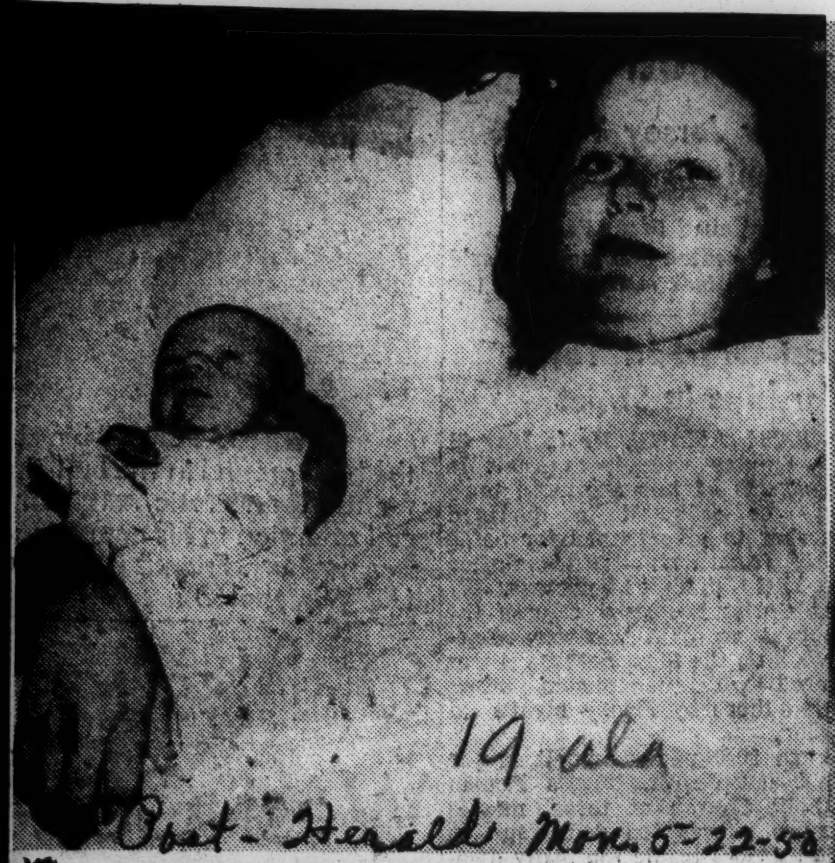
The birth certificate listed Dr. E. W. Ryan as the attending physician. The baby's father was not listed.

So small that it has had to be fed through an eye-dropper for a week, the child is being cared for by its mother and Tallahatchie county health department staff members, they reported.

It has been kept in an incubator with heat supplied by heated bricks.

The mother's birth certificate on file at the county health department offices gives her date of birth as October 3, 1939.

FIVE GENERATIONS—The Ezra Harris family of St. Louis, Mo., has the unique distinction of being able to trace five living generations in their family on both the husband and the wife's "side of the house." Mr. Harris' grandmother, Mrs. Lucy White of O'Fallon, Mo., is 84 years old. Her mother (Mrs. Harris'), Mrs. Viola M. Brooks, lives in Sacramento, Calif., and Mrs. Harris has a daughter, Mrs. Joyce Smith, who has a daughter, Dale Edwynna Smith, six months old. Starting with Dale Edwynna, the lineage goes back through Mr. Harris, his father, Bishop R. B. Harris, and his mother, Mrs. Iris Harris of McComb, Miss., who is 93 years old. There are thirty grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren in the Harris family.



YOUNG MOTHER—Mrs. Charles Amerine, 13, looks proudly at her baby born Saturday night at Jefferson-Hillman Hospital. Mrs. Amerine and her husband Charles, 19, live in Irondale.

No More School For Loretta—She Is Proud Mother At 13

Husband, 19, Undaunted As He Faces New Responsibility As Family Man

BY ANDREW GLAZE

Loretta Amerine won't be going back to school to the eighth grade. You see, now she not only has a husband but a baby to take care of. Her 14th birthday won't be coming up, though until September.

Nurses in the maternity ward at Jefferson-Hillman Hospital looked up in disbelief as she came in Friday and gave her age as 13.

Married Last August

She married her husband, Charles Amerine, last Aug. 17, when she was 12 years old. Their address is Box 76B, Irondale, Rt. 11.

Charles is not one to be frightened by his new responsibilities. He's 19 and works as a helper in the core drilling project of the Birmingham Sewer Survey.

Charles mainly is worried about what to name the baby boy. He's sort of set his mind on Jerry Wayne, but of course, final decision is up to Loretta.

Name Undecided

Loretta hasn't any ideas at all about the name. She's having trouble getting used to the idea or having a baby all her own. After all, only last year she was in the seventh grade of Merrill School in Memphis studying reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The grandmother, Mrs. W. Rose, is happy about it all, and so are Amerine's parents in Irondale with whom the young couple live.

Loretta and Charles went together for six months before they decided to get married. They met one day on the street. "I whistled," says Charles.

—AP Wirephoto

MOTHER, 10, HOLDS 3-WEEK-OLD BABY—Sarah Moore, 10, holds her 3-week-old daughter, Sarah Lee Moore, in the tenant farm shack of her parents near Charleston, Miss. The child was born May 25. First fed through an eye dropper, the baby now reportedly is doing fine.

MOTHER AT 59—Several times grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Harmon, aged 61 and 59 respectively, show their new son, George Glenn, born to Mrs. Harmon at home. Post-Herald Acme Telephoto.)

14-Year-Old Wife Has Twin Girls; One Baby Dies

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 26—(AP)—A 14-year-old wife gave birth to twin girls today. One baby died shortly after birth.

The mother is Mrs. Allie Martin, who came to Rockford a few months ago with her husband, Junior Martin, 20, from Missouri. The infants weighed about four pounds each.

First Quadruplets, Now Quintuplets

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., July 12—(U.P.)—A 21-year-old Negro woman who bore quadruplets when she was 17 gave birth to quintuplets today, but all died within a few minutes.

The first child was born to Viola Rogers Brown at 12:40 a.m., and the last at 1:30 a.m. Three were boys and two were girls. Their weights ranged from one to one and a half pounds.

Doctors said the quints were three months premature. They said they felt confident that they would have lived if the birth had not occurred for another week or two.

Negro Quads 'Doing Well'

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Aug. 2 (U.P.)—Four boys borne by a 32-year-old Negro woman in a quadruplet delivery here were reported by their doctor today to be "doing fairly well and kicking quite a bit."

Dr. C. D. Taylor said Gertrude Martin, wife of a yard man, gave birth to the infants about noon yesterday. They ranged in weight from two pounds, six ounces to three pounds, nine ounces and were taken to a hospital in Gulfport, Miss.

"We expected a multiple birth," Dr. Taylor said, "but we didn't dream of four being born."

The births were spaced over a period of about 20 minutes. The couple has six other children.

Baby Weighing 21 Pounds Born

One of the largest births in Rowan County, Salisbury, N.C., history was recorded last week when Mrs. Richard Meggins gave birth to a 21½ pound baby girl, Odessa Mae. Shown, with mother and baby is Miss Doris King, R.N., who assisted in the record delivery.

Identical Quads Like These Occur Once in 3 Million Births

Here are the identical quadruplets born to Mr. and Mrs. Sancil Martin of Pass Christian, Miss., recently. They are shown h re at the Gulfport Memorial Hospital under the watchful eye of Dr. C. D. Taylor Jr., and Hospital Supervisor Polly Holloway Papa Martin is a yard man and he and his wife, Gertrude, have six other children. Identical quads (all one sex) are rar occur only once in every 3 million births. The only other living identical quads in the U.S. are the Fultz quads, all girls of Madison, N.C., who were born May 23, 1946.

National Baby Week is four times as important at the Fultz home in North Carolina—with four babies all the same age. Of course, the famous Fultz quads, who celebrate their fourth birthday on May 23, would rather be called "big girls" than babies. But Anne, Alice, Catherine, and Louise are still America's most famous Negro babies . . . still the only identical quads in the world.

Fultz Quads To Celebrate Fourth Birthday On May 23

It's "Happy Birthday!" multiplied by four at the Fultz home in Reidsville, N. C. The famous quads, fours years old on May 23, Mary Anne, Mary Alice, Mary Catherine, and Mary Louise are big enough this year to know that birthdays mean parties, and parties mean cake. Four cakes, if you please—each quad wants her own [illegible] sized. Only identical quads in the world, they're so much alike that even parents and nurses have a hard time telling "which is which."

World's Only Identical Quads Will Be Four On May 23

National Baby Week will be four times as important at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Fultz in Reidsville, N. C. Four babies will be the same age! The famous Fultz sisters, Ann, Alice, Catherine and Louise, will celebrate their fourth birthday on May 23.

Still the only identical quadruplets in the world, the "big girls" and their parents went to the nation's capital to see the sights a few weeks ago and commanded more attention than Senator Joseph McCarthy.

When the quads were born, their doctor recommended Pet Milk for the tiny, delicate babies. From an average weight of only three pounds, they have grown up sturdy and strong and are now healthy, happy little girls of average weight and average height.

Alcorn's President Otis Speaks

Alcorn, Mississippi——J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn A & M College, has issued an endorsement of the March of Dimes, fund-raising drive ofthe National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. President Otis states:

"No one would doubt the value of the great work that is being done by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation. The largest number of infantile paralysis cases occured last year and this should be amplpe warning to those who would support the Foundation to make increased effort to raise more money with which to combat this fearful disease which too often swoops down upon the young."

Because of the severe epidemics of 1949 the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is in great need for funds to take care of last year's polio patients and to provide for those who may be stricken in 1950. Everyone is urged to make a generous contribution to the March of Dimes, January 16-31.

APPEAL FOR POLIO FUND

DR. A. C. TERRENCE

MRS. ELLA STEWART

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEGEMAN

AMOS HALL

DR. GEORGE GORE

Joined by eighteen national and state leaders, Dr. A. C. Terrence, Public Relations Director, National Medical Association; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, President, National Association of Colored Women; Amos T. Hall, President, Grand Masters Conference of Prince Hall Masonry; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency; and Dr. George Gore, President, American Teachers Association, issued a call to the American people to join the March of Dimes by giving dollars. This year the March of Dimes, annual fund-raising campaign of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is being conducted January 16-31.

Anti-Polio Drive Nets $7,500

The first colored unit to serve as such, in the March of Dimes Campaign, collected a total of $7,759 up to last Saturday when it took over at the Old Post Office for a day. Termed a terrific success by polio drive officials, the effort was organized by Mrs. Willa Harris, representing the Project Committee of the Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

A portion of the Saturday activities was broadcast over station KSTL. Wylie Price, Austin Wright. Elijah Shaw and Mrs. Harris formed the committee which staged the benefit show.

Music was provided by the Rajahs of Swing, local stars, and amateur talent.

The total was made up of contributions collected by the following committees: Churches, Mrs. Lucille Flowers; theatres, Mrs. Bessie Buckner, Mrs. Emma Dickson; schools, Mrs. Margaret Ledbetter. Other organizations contributing included the Elks, the Beauticians' Local and Local 197. Musicians.

Wesley Ramer

Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. Alice P. Allen national president of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. has issued an endorsement of the March of Dimes, annual fund-raising drive of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mrs. Alle states:

1-27-50

"The disastrous results of polio through the past years and its resurgence in recent months further emphasize the serious inroads made by this deadly affliction on the human race and it means that everyone concerned with improvement in health conditions, particularly amon gthe youth, should be willing to do exery-thing possible to increase the resources needed for combatting this dreaded disease. Therefore, I consider it a privilege and a valued opportunity to give my endorsement to the forthcoming March of Dimes campaign to raise funds with which to reduce the ravages of polio among all the people of our nation."

Because of the severe epidemics of 1949 the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is in great need of funds to take care of last year's polio patient's and to provide for those who may be stricken in 1950. Everyone is urged to make a generouse contribution to the March of Dimes, January 16-31.

University Homes Group Backs "March Of Dimes" Drive

By WILLIAM GORDON

Working with more fervor and sincerity than in previous years due to the widespread attack of polio, local groups and organizations in Atlanta in cooperation with the colored division of the March of Dimes drive, are pledging to make the 1950 campaign the biggest in the city's history.

Among some of the organizations dedicating their services to the March of Dimes drive is the University-John Hope Homes Civic Committee, composed of a group of community spirited women in the University area. This organization has spearheaded a drive each year in the interest of the March of Dimes program. Through the cooperation of friends and volunteer workers, this group of women has been foremost in raising money to help swell the constantly dwindling funds of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

CONCERNS EVERYONE

When asked why they took the interest in helping to fight polio Mrs. Fredia Besley, chairman of the group indicated that work of this nature should be the concern of every mother and father interested in the future welfare of their love ones.

Atlanta

For more than two years now the University-John Hope Homes Civic Committee has swung all of its strength and initiative behind the March of Dimes drive and has emerged as one of the hardest working civic organizations in Atlanta. Mrs. Besley stated that the work done by her group in the interest of polio has been a "self-inspired thing" on the part of those realizing the danger and damaging effects that polio carries in every pathway that it blazes.

Each year the Civic Committee has given a dance and floor show where money is raised and turned over to the March of Dimes. The organization is following through with the same program this year.

On the night of January 27, the Civic Committee is presenting its annual Cabaret Ball at the Roosevelt Hall from 8 p. m. until midnight. There will be a floor show featuring Ruby Calhoun.

THE CIVIC COMMITTEE

Among the hard working group which has helped in raising one of the largest sums of money in the interest of polio are:

Mrs. Fredia Besley, Mrs. Ethel Lee, Mrs. Annie Hambrick, Mrs. Annie Williams, Mrs. Maggie Carter, Mrs. Essie Anthony, Mrs. Clara Holland, Mrs. I. C. Carter, Mrs. L. Waters, Mrs. Nellie Tidwell, Mrs. Florida James, Mrs. Marie Millbrooks, Mrs. Ethel Harvey, Mrs. Anne Hamett, Mrs. Dorothy Harte, Mrs. Jessie Smith and Mrs. Russell.

Over Two Million In Polio Funds Go To Negroes

CINCINNATI, Ohio—In an interview given at Cincinnati, Charles H. Bynum, Director of Interracial Activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, disclosed that Foundation grants amounting to more than $2,780,000 had been allocated to Negro institutions and individuals. Of this amount, over $166,000 were spent on 124 scholarships and fellowships.

Mr. Bynum stated also that there is increased Negro participation in the National Foundation's March of Dimes. "It is most encouraging," he said. "to witness the way in which American Negroes in every section of the country are coming forward to join the March of Dimes."

Last year, when 42,375 people were stricken by infantile paralysis, was the most tragic polio year in history. However, thanks to the March of Dimes' funds were available to aid the stricken. "At the same time," Mr. Bynum continued, "chapter after chapter of the National Foundation used up all the funds in their treasuries, and the National Foundation's epidemic aid reserves dwindled to practically nothing."

"During this 1950 March of Dimes," Mr. Bynum said, "every one of us must more than redouble our efforts and write up a new backlog of funds, so that polio patients may receive the care they need and must have." Mr. Bynum also stressed the need for year-round participation in the work of the National Foundation's chapters, pointing out that the fight against infantile paralysis is everybody's job and that funds raised through the March of Dimes are available for paying costs of infantile paralysis patient care, regardless of age, race, creed or color.

19 1950

National Hearing Week

NEW EARS TO HEAR: Linda Allen, 6, and Benjamin J. Pierce, 106, are headline topics for National Hearing Week in Washington, D. C. Pierce was a slave baby on Macon, Georgia, plantation in 1844; Linda was born in Washington. She can hardly hear at all, but expects to with new contrivances being offered during National Hearing Week. Pierce uses a new hearing aid.

Harlem Lots, Cleaned Up by City, Are as Dirty as Ever a Year Later

The Sanitation Department in the last year has cleaned up 561 vacant lots and backyards that were a menace to health, it was learned yesterday.

Of these, 163 were in Harlem, one of the most congested, dilapidated, and, consequently, one of the dirtiest slum districts in New York. However, a sample study of one area in East Harlem showed that every vacant lot and backyard was just as filthy as during an original inspection in September, 1948.

The section chosen for this third visit was from 109th to 116th Streets, about half a block deep on both east and west sides of Park Avenue. It is populated largely by Negro and Puerto Rican families crowded into crumbling, five and six-story tenement walkups that, because of the housing shortage, cannot be abandoned.

In this area, lots and rear areaways were covered with long accumulated garbage almost knee-deep. Into one lot, a bagful of kitchen waste was delivered by "air mail"—that is, thrown from an upper window of an adjacent tenement—even as the observers looked on. Bare-legged children played on dumps of broken glass, rusty cans and refuse, while their dogs sniffed for rats in grimy mattresses.

One lot, adjoining a series of unfenced backyards on the east side of Park Avenue at 109th Street, showed piles of beer cans, bedsprings and old clothes. Even this early in the spring, flies were buzzing over a crate of decomposing vegetable leaves.

Playgrounds Amid Refuse

Families in this community have many children. So, every street becomes a play-street and every lot a playground. A favorite area is the block-long lot just west of Park Avenue from 110th to 111th Streets, where a game of stickball was being played on a field of broken bottles, rusty oil drums and junk metal.

A space 50 by 100 feet in 111th Street west of Park Avenue, enclosed on three sides by six-story tenements, was deep in rubbish, grocers' cartons and garbage. Like many similar plots, the wire fence on the street side had been broken open long ago.

The sunless backyards of houses fronting 113th and 114th streets between Park and Madison Avenues were carpeted with broken glass and tin cans. Smoke from a pile of upholstered furniture and other junk filtered through lines of wash strung across the court.

Off 115th Street, about twenty-five yards west of Park Avenue, an area boxed by a small factory, a roofer's shop, and a tenement was covered with filth, amid which small children were scuffling. An overflowing garbage can stood at the open edge of the lot on the sidewalk.

Although a spokesman for the Sanitation Department said the streets in that community were cleaned daily, the roadways and sidewalks were littered with junk. A public market under the viaduct of the New York Central over Park Avenue adds to the sanitation problem.

The only oasis in the neighborhood is the James Weldon Johnson Houses, a group of new, fifteen-story, red brick apartment buildings set in landscaped grounds and plagrounds between 112th and 115th Streets, from Park to Third Avenue.

"Same People—No Dirt"

A policeman on his beat near by contrasted the clean, modern public housing development with the surrounding slums, commenting:

"See? Same people, but no dirt. That's the way to clean up this neighborhood. Tear it all down and rebuild everything properly from the ground up."

Sanitation Commission Andrew W. Mulrain reported that since May 1, 1949, his department had cleaned up 561 lots on order of the Health Department, or, in a minority of cases, where the land was municipally owned.

In Harlem alone, the Sanitation Department has cleaned up 106 private lots on order of the Health Department and is in process of doing nine more. The Health Department induced owners of sixty-seven other lots in Harlem to do their own cleaning, and has warned owners of 93 additional plots that they must take similar measures. The Sanitation Department also has cleaned up 57 city-owned lots in Harlem.

Both Sanitation and Health officials complained that after they had removed all refuse from a lot and covered it with clean ashes or fill, the ground was strewn with waste again in a few weeks. The city's method of cleaning private lots and assessing the cost $(20 to $100) against the owner was, therefore, "not the complete answer to this problem," Deputy Health Commissioner Samuel Frant conceded.

"Nevertheless, we have done more in one year than ever before," he said. "Evidently some owners and neighboring tenants did not realize their legal responsibility to keep these places clean. We'll just have to go back and do it again."

Dr. Frant said it was obvious that not even an army of health inspectors could keep the city clean if the residents would not cooperate. The purpose of the city's second annual spring clean-up campaign, and the Health Department's continuing propaganda, is to educate New Yorkers to cooperate in this public health measure.

Device Is 'Ears' For Blind Girl Recently Deaf

Typewriter-Like Keyboard 'Translates' Remarks to Her Into Braille Letters

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

A young college graduate of twenty-five, Miss Hilda Turner, of Brooklyn, all but blind for ten years, who six months ago became deaf, was interviewed yesterday through a new electronic instrument at the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteeenth Street.

The portable, five-pound device, called "The Communicator," was deveeloped by J. O. Kleber, foundation research engineer. It consists of a miniature typewriter keyboard with a small copper and steele block plugged into it. To talk with a deaf-blind person, one spells out each word on the keyboard and the machine translates the English alphabet into Braille dots, or steel points, on the block.

Translator to Cost $35

The electronic translator, Mr. Kleber explained, is not unlike the computing and calculating machines first developed during the war. The instrument runs on three self-contained flashlight batteries and will be sold by the foundation at cost, $35 or less, to the deaf and blind.

An attractive, poised young woman, Miss Turner showed none of the despondency which had caused her to be hospitalized after she had learned her deafness could not be cured.

She recalled her fellings the day the social worker from the foundation brought the newly completed instrument to her in the hospital. "I could not believe," she said, "that there were still people interested in helping others in the midst of so much confusion in our society." Now that she has the communicator, she is again thinking of the future, planning t owork with the deaf-blind.

As the reporter typed out questions, Miss Turner was so quick in guessing words that few needed to be completed. Having been deaf only a short time, she speaks easily, in normal tones. The deaf-blind person who speaks with difficulty will still be able, Mr. Kleber said, to indicate whether he has understood the typed message.

Sight Began to Fail at 13

When deafness struck her in November, Miss Turner had just completed her training to be a group social worker. Born in Brooklyn, the daughter of a New York post office employee and of a mother who teaches school in Maryland, she began to lose her sight when she was thirteen. Today she can perceive light and see well enough to travel by subway, but not well enough to read lips.

She was graduated in 1944 from Wadleigh High School. which has special classes for the sightless and in 1948, from Brooklyn College. From there she went to the School of Social Work at the University of Buffalo, where she was president of the Student Council.

She explained that she did her college and university work by taking notes in Braille and with the aid of readers and recorded books.

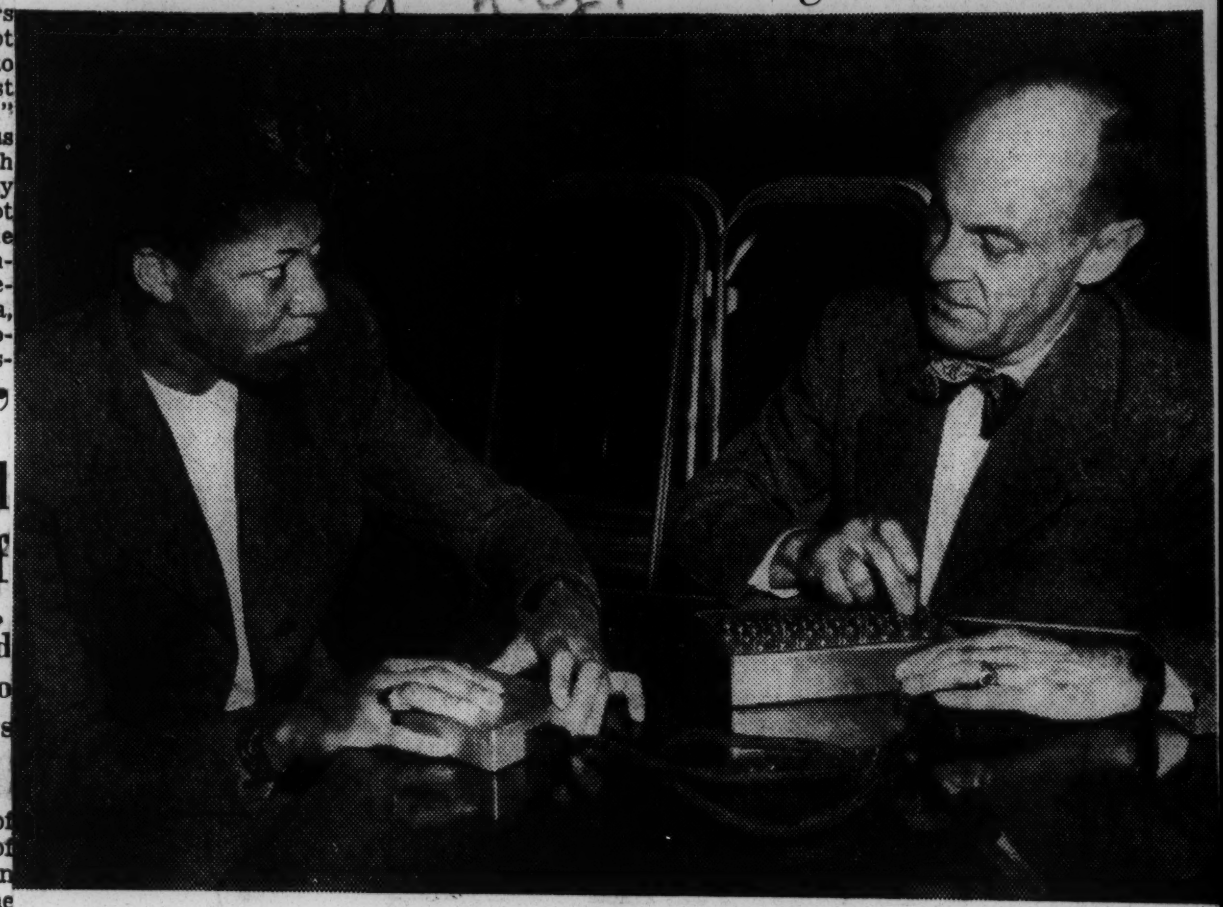
Having lost her hearing and now found a substitute for it in the communicator, Miss Turner has been able to talk with her doctor, to have a waiter read the menu to her, and to speak with friends at a dance where, she explained, "people were more interested in my machine than they were in me."

Letter Read to Her

At home her aunt and uncle, with whom she lives at 28 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, now can read her letters to her so that she does not have to wait to have them translated into Braille.

Mr. Kleber designed the Communicator, he said, since the typewriter keyboard is familiar to the public and therefore acceptable to the deaf-blind.

Electrical Device Sends Messages in Braille



Don Rice

Miss Hilda Turner, deaf and almost blind, receiving message on "The Communicator" developed by J. O. Kleber, of the American Foundation for the Blind, who is shown operating the keyboard

The Mayor Proclaims 'Fresh Air Week'

Nat Fein

Mayor O'Dwyer turning over his proclamation naming this week as "Fresh Air Week" to three youngsters who are among the thousands the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund will send to Fresh Air Friendly Towns and Camps this summer. The youngsters, left to right, are Barbara, nine, of Chinatown, and Mary, nine, and Brenda, ten, of the Lower East Side

Week Set Aside By O'Dwyer as Fresh Air Week

Mayor, at City Hall, Gives Copy of Proclamation to 3 Young Vacationists

Mayor William O'Dwyer, calling attention "to the youngsters who will be aided by our generous support of organizations devoted to giving them a bright, healthy Fresh Air vacation," has proclaimed the week starting today Fresh Air Week.

In a ceremony at City Hall, the Mayor turned the proclamation over to three youngsters who will be sent to Herald Tribune Fresh Air camps and Friendly Towns. They were Mary, nine, and Brenda, ten, of the Lower East Side, and Barbara, nine, of Chinatown.

The Mayor joked with the children before posing with them for the photographers. "You like fresh air, don't you? I'll bet you do," he said.

As the photographers arranged the group for pictures, the Mayor said to the children. "You've got to smile. You're going in the newspapers, you know."

Fund's Aim Explained

When some one suggested the photographer's light might put a halo around the Mayor's head, he said, "Don't put a halo around me without wings. Any one with a halo has to be able to get out of City Hall fast."

Frederick H. Lewis, executive director of the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, told the Mayor that this year the Fund hopes to send 10,000 children away for vacations.

Fund officials said the schedule for the week will include spot announcements on eighteen local radio stations which will tell the story of the Fresh Air Fund and of some of the typical Fresh Air children. The announcements will be the recorded voices of Bing Crosby, Melvyn Douglas, Helen Hayes, Maurice Evans, Eddie Cantor, Henry Fonda, Howard Lindsay, Rex Harrison and Jimmy Durante.

The campaign also includes window displays in forty department stores, banks and other business establishments in the five boroughs. Every taxi in the city has been given stickers to put on its windows advertising the Fresh Air Fund. Also, every menu in the Child's restaurants will carry a stapled tag saying, "Give a city kid a country break."

Air Lines Co-operate

Throughout the week at least half a dozen air lines will include in their passenger packets a Fresh Air fact sheet. All churches and synagogues in the city have been asked to make announcements from pulpits and in their bulletins about the Fund.

Tomorrow has been declared Fresh Air Day on WNBC and all local programs will carry the Fresh Air messages. WABD-TV, channel 5 has made similar arrangements for Friday's programs.

On Saturday, Northeast Airlines will operate hourly sightseeing trips over the city for the benefit of the Fund. Tickets for these flights will cost $3.50. The New York Subways Advertising Company has donated 500 panels in which the Fund has placed posters about its vacation program for the city's needy children.

19 1950

North Carolina
Working Conference for Health Educators

Conferees Assemble At N.C. College

Fifty White And Colored Students Talk On Health

Dat-8-26-50

DURHAM, N. C. — Fifty white and Negro students from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and North Carolina College here attended the third annual Working Conference for Health Educators here Monday through Friday.

"Finding ourselves in Health Education" was the theme of the conference which met daily in the Music Assembly Hall of the N. C. College Administration Building.

John E. Baker, health education consultant for the South Carolina Board of Health, explained and demonstrated various methods of interpreting the public health educators' duties to lay and professional groups Monday during the opening session. Maxine Haith of Burlington was chairman of the session. Individual discussion leaders includede Paul Schuster, Edward Ellis, and Joan List. Each day's meeting was summarized during the late afternoon sessions.

* * *

PARTICIPANTS DURING the remainder of the week included Prof. Ernest Hooper of Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Dean A. L. Turner of the NCC Law School; and Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, consultant in intergroup relations for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Following Monday's initial sessions on "Finding Ourselves in Health Education," the following days were devoted to discussions of human relations, medical care programs, and a final session, "Finding Ourselves as A Profession."

The human relations topic was discussed by Willard Jordan, chairman; Ernest Hooper; Dr. Turner, and Dr. Lovejoy. Panel leaders included Charlie Stewart, Mary L. Hasty, and Dale Houghland. Dinner for the delegates followed this meeting in the NCC cafeteria.

* * *

HEALTH EDUCATORS devoting themselves to consideration of medical care included Emma Carr Bivins, Charlotte Rickman, and Dr. Leroy R. Swith of NCC's Student Health Services staff. Group leaders wtre Keith McDonald, Marion Wood, and Maxine Haith.

During Friday's closing session, the participants were: Ruth Richards, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Lovell, director of health education, N.C. State Board of Health and B. T. McMillan, instructor in the department of health education at NCC; Robert Milligan, Sara Mobré, and Mary McLean. Evaluations were listed by Mrs. Ida Friday, of UNC's department of health education; Miss Elta M. Mast, also of UNC and William Keaton of NCC.

FIVE SETS OF TWINS IN ONE HOSPITAL IN OHIO

Newspaper Photo 4-15-50 19

Infants born at the Miami Valley Nursery in Dayton with their nurses

Daily Record Oct. 4-15-50 Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS AT REGIONAL MEET — Pictured above are public health officers who attended a regional meeting of the U. S. Public Health Service here last week at the Georgia State Health Department. From left to right are Eldra Shulterbrandt, health department, Virain Islands; Catherine Johnson, health educator, Ga.; Dr. Rafael Arsuaga, consultant psychiatrist, Virgin Islands; Ruth Adams, medical social worker, Virgin Islands; Dr. G. Arbona, local health administrator, Puerto Rico, and Angelis Cebollero, Health educator, Puerto Rico. Not pictured is Dr. W. A. Mason, who also attended the meeting. — (Adair Photo).

graduate psychiatry.

Meharry also was one of forty-nine institutions to which teaching grants were made by the Public Health Service's National Heart Institute.

Through these grants, the Heart Institute is assisting medical schools in expanding and improving their cardiovascular teaching curricula. Meharry was given an additionl $14,000 for carrying on this work in the school year 1950-51. It already had been granted $14,000 for the work in 1949-50.

Howard, Meharry Receive Public Health Awards

Daily Record 19

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Howard University and Meharry Medical College were among the institutions to which 166 grants, totaling $1,915,703, were awarded through the Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. Jr. 11-18-50

The grants, announced last Friday by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, are intended to aid mental health training for psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers and medical student and to help the expansion of teaching programs in medical schools, universities and other training centers.

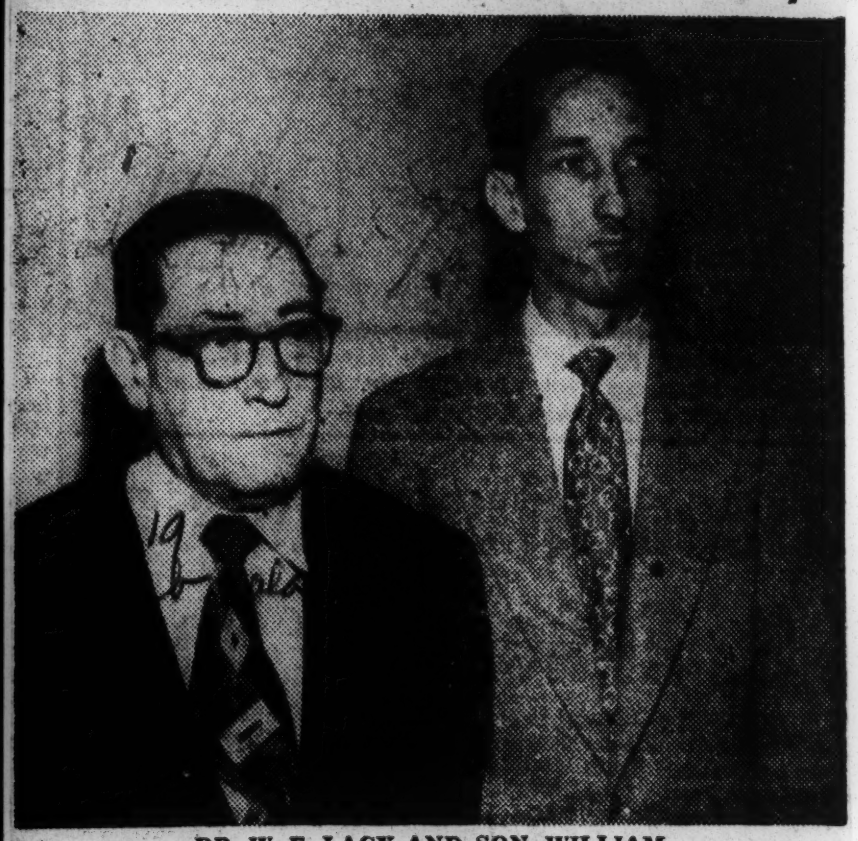
In addition, an allocation of $1,179,003 will make possible the award of about 560 stipends to graduate students of psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work and psychiatric nursing.

Howard University was given the sum of $42,905 for training programs in undergraduate psychiatry, graduate psychiatry, and psychiatric social work.

The grant of $12,463 to Meharry is for a training program in undergraduate psychiatry.

The Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis also was given a grant $19,960 for a training program in

Dentist's Dream Comes True: Son Completes Medical Study



DR. W. E. LACY AND SON, WILLIAM

A father who has practiced dentistry for well nigh half a century saw one of his fondest dreams come true last week here.

The happy father is Dr. W. E. Lacy, 65, of 1114 Second st., Birmingham, Ala. The golden moment for the medic came when he witnessed the graduation of his son, William E. Lacy, Jr., from the University of Illinois School of Medicine in Chicago.

Dr. Lacy, Sr., can well be termed one of the Negro path blazers in the field of dentistry. He completed his study in the field just after the turn of the century, in 1904 at Meharry.

Served Three Generations

At the youthful age of 21 he started practicing in his city. During his 47 years of continuous service in Birmingham, he has won the distinction of serving three generations.

Dr. Lacy, Sr., is president of the Birmingham Dental Association and a member of the Alabama State Dental Association, which now admits Negroes, and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Personable young Lacy, Jr., is aware that his father has set a goal for him to attain and surpass. He indicated he is determined to do exactly that. Dr. William E. Lacy, Jr., will do his internship at Cook County Hospital. At present he has no plans for practicing.

Married, One Child

"I'll take one hurdle at a time," he said.

He is married to the former Miss Helen Young of Birmingham and they are the parents of an eight-month-old daughter, Ann Elizabeth. Mrs. Lacy is a graduate of Knoxville College.

Lacy, Jr., completed his undergraduate study at Tallaega College. He is a member of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, a liberal group fighting for the rights of minorities in medicine, and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Two Other Children

Dr. Lacy, Sr., who is now a widower, is the father of two other children; Madison Davis Lacy and Mrs. Huxlev Richardson.

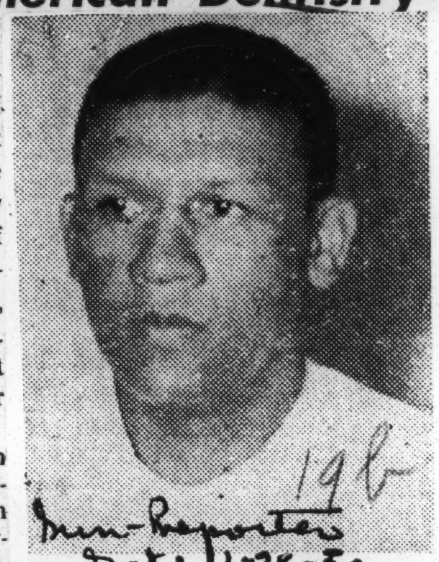
Dr. Daniel Collins Is Contributor To "Negro In American Dentistry"

Daniel A. Collins, DD. S., instructor in dentistry at the University of California, is one of several contributors to a new book in process of publication, "The Negro in American Dentistry," by Clifton O. Dummett, DD. S., chief of dental services at Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced this week.

Dr. Collins, who has offices at 1845 Fillmore St., is co-publisher of The SUN-REPORTER.

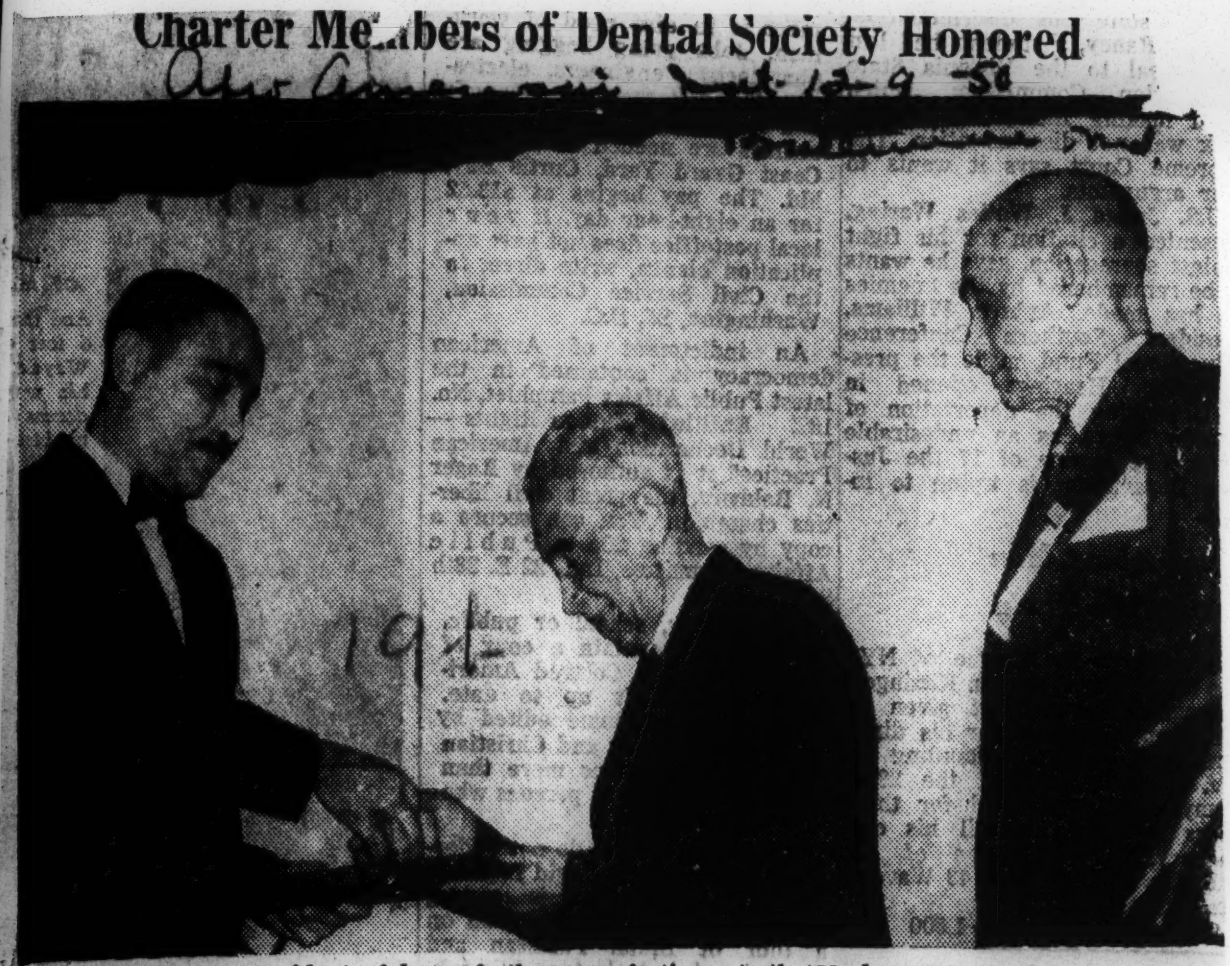
The new document has been in preparation for some time, and release of this important information is eagerly awaited by those interested in the progress of the profession.

Other outstanding contributors include Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Prof. Clarence Wright, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and Miss Mary Lee Brown. Dr. Dummett, the author, is former Dean and Director of Dental Education of the School of Dentistry at Meharry College, Nashville, Tenn.



DR. DANIEL A. COLLINS, well known San Francisco dentist, and Assistant Professor at the Dental School of the University of California was elected President of the SAN FRANCISCO URBAN LEAGUE at the Annual Meeting of the organization held on January 23, 1950. Dr. Collins is one of the original group which established the Urban League in San Francisco and has served continuously on the Board of the organization since that time.

Charter Members of Dental Society Honored



Dr. Millard R. Dean, president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, presents a scroll to Dr. Clarence A. Gray, charter member of the organization at the golden anniversary celebration last Friday night at Cardozo High School auditorium. Dr. Samuel W. Naylor, the other living charter member awaits his turn to receive a scroll. (Kay-Dee Photo)

Dental Society's Fete Draws 13-State Guests

WASHINGTON

Dentists from 13 States attended the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society's golden anniversary celebration here last week.

Highlight of the two-day session was a public meeting at Cardozo High School which was attended by about 500 persons.

Harvard Dean Speaks

Dr. James M. Dunning, dean of Harvard University Dental School, told the gathering that Harvard was setting up a new training program for dental students.

He added that, under Harvard's new program, future dental graduates would receive a medical degree first then become specialists in the field of dentistry.

2 Charter Members Cited

Dr. Millard R. Dean presented scrolls to two living charter members of the organization that was founded on Nov. 14, 1900. The recipients were Drs. Clarence A. Gray and Samuel W. Naylor.

Medallions were awarded to members of the society with more than 40 years of service or more. These included Drs. Benjamin D. Boyd, Roscoe Brown, Stephen J. Lewis and John E. Washington.

National President Attends

Dr. Martin L. Walton, president of the National Dental Association of Thomasville, Ga., said it was his aim to make the national association so efficient that colored dentists would be accepted into the American Dental Association, a white group.

He congratulated the local society for its contributions toward progress in the field of dentistry.

The Washington Community Chorus under the direction of Prof. Warner Lawson provided the musical portion of the program.

Among the 64 out-of-town dentists at the celebration were:

Alabama — Dr. Samuel J. Brown Jr.; **Delaware** — Dr. Charles A. Henry Jr.; **Florida** — C. H. Norton; **Georgia** — Drs. Marcus Hutte, C. H. Hutchings, D. T. Walton, M. L. Walton; **Illinois** — Dr. Charles E. Williams:

Maryland — Drs. Bruce H. Alleyne, Albert A. Smith, G. D. White; **New Jersey** — Drs. W. H. Sutherland, P. L. Kincaid, Deckle McLean, A. B. Washington, H. P. Marrow, Royal Alexander, Wendall L. Price and John E. Watts:

Many From Ohio

North Carolina — Drs. J. M. Hubbard, A. B. Hunter, V. W. Love, J. D. Douglass, John D. Hawkins, Clarence I. Smith and G. K. Butterfield;

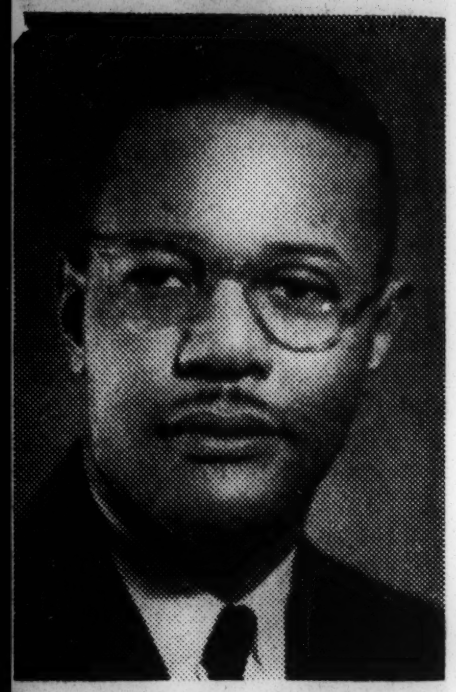
Ohio — Drs. R. M. Tribbit and J. H. Taylor; **Pennsylvania** — Drs. George A. Walker, John H. Travers, J. A. Gillespie, C. Eugene Allen, J. W. Bluford, Edmund W. Dingle, Charles W. Dorsey, Veight Jones, I. M. Lawrence, J. Barlow Lovell, Allen P. West, Roy Anderson, Ernest Wesley, Ulysses W. Williams, and F. L. Vaughns:

South Carolina — C. W. Cherry, L. H. Hallman, T. H. West, H. E. Thomas and W. R. Laney; **Virginia** — Drs. J. A. Jackson, W. S. Hart, H. W. McAlister, H. P. Weeden, O. E. Dabney, M. A. Santa Cruz, F. D. Morton, J. C. Wilson and J. Chiles.

19b 1950

Georgia

Dr. Cooper Opens Office Here



Dr. Phillip W. Cooper, former instructor at Beach-Cuyler High School, announces the opening of his office for the general practice of Dentistry at 530 West Broad Street.

Dr. Cooper is the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. H. I. Cooper of this city. He received his elementary training at St. Benedict School and his high school and college training at Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina. His post-graduate training includes work at Indiana University and Atlanta University; he received the D. D. S., degree from Meharry Medical College, School of Dentistry, June 1950, maintaining the highest scholastic average over a four year period.

Some of the affiliations of Dr. Cooper are: Members of Butler Presbyterian Church, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Kappa Sigma Pi Honorary Fraternity, Alpha Omega Fraternity, Omicorn Kappa Upsilon National Dental Fraternity, The American Society of Dentistry for Children, and The Frogs Club. He has successfully passed the examinations as given by the National Board of Dental Examiners of the American Dental Association.

19b 1950

Illinois

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax

afro - American

FEW MEN HAVE CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THE **DENTAL WELFARE** OF AMERICAN CHILDREN THAN **DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY**, BORN 1859 IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HE ATTENDED CINCINNATI'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CHICAGO'S FAMED **COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY**. LATER STUDY WAS COMPLETED AT **HOWARD UNIVERSITY** AND AT **RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE**.

DR. BENTLEY'S BELIEF THAT DENTAL HEALTH HAS TO BE ESTABLISHED, FIRST, AMONG THE VERY YOUNG, LED HIM TO FIGHT FOR **REGULAR DENTAL INSPECTION** IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS. HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MOUTH HYGIENE FOR THE **CHICAGO CHILD'S WELFARE 1911 EXHIBIT**. DR. BENTLEY WAS ALSO AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE WISCONSIN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY AS WELL AS THE AUTHOR OF DENTAL WRITINGS!

Dr. Chas. E. BENTLEY

EMINENT DENTIST OF CHICAGO

9-23-50

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Continental Features

Magnolia State Dentists

Dr. Mackel

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Dr. A. M. Mackel was born in Nacthez, Miss. He married Miss Rosetta Lloyd and they are the parents of five children.

Dr. Mackel is a graduate of the dental department of Meharry Medical College, 1927. He took the Louisiana State Board and passed with honors. He then opened his office in Monroe, La., where he practiced successfully for eight years.

IN REAL ESTATE

Besides the practice of dentistry, Dr. Mackel also engages in a real estate business as a hobby, which he operates with finesse.

Dr. Mackel is a member of the Zion AME Church, a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the NAACP, the greatest organization of its kind in the world. The Natchez branch of the NAACP was organized by Dr. Mackel.

He is a past president of the Mississippi Dental Society and a member of the National Dental Association and secretary of the Regional Council of the NDA.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

The Mississippi State Dental Society meets in Meridian, April 26-27. The purpose of these articles is to inform the public concerning the personnel and works of a group of our people who are taken for granted, and about whom very little is ever said or very little is ever known, especially the Negro dentist in Mississippi.

Dr. Randolph

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Dr. T. Randolph was born at Dorsey. He married Miss Dorothy Juanita House and they are now the parents of one child, six years old.

Dr. Randolph was graduated from the dental department of Meharry Medical College in 1926. In the same year he passed the state board and opened his office in the city of Belzoni.

He has been well established there for the past twenty-three years and still enjoys a lucrative practice. He is regarded in that section of Mississippi as a fine surgeon and an excellent technician.

MEMBER OF ELKS

Dr. Randolph is active in fraternal circles as a member of the IBPOEW. He has labored faithfully to maintain the good works of Elkdoom in that section of the state. For many years he has served as its treasurer. He is also active in the religious work of his community and is a member of the Green Grove Baptist Church.

Dr. Randolph is a past president of the Mississippi Dental Society.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

Magnolia State Dentists

Slate Meet in Meridian

Dr. Harrison

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Dr. R. W. Harrison Sr. was born in Vicksburg and married Julia Ann Walker, to which union three children were born.

He was graduated from the dental department of Meharry Medical College at Nashville in 1913 and passed the State Board at Jackson. He opened his office in Natchez, where he now enjoys a lucrative mixed practice.

LEADING CHURCHMAN

Dr. Harrison is an outstanding layman in the Episcopal Church and an energetic worker in the local NAACP. He has rendered commendable service as an adult leader of the Boy Scouts of America. He is an outstanding member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Dr. Harrison is one of the founding fathers of the Mississippi State Dental Society and has served in every official capacity from president to chairman of exhibits. He has been an inspiration to the young dentists by his friendly attitude and has given many clinics not only to our society but to the National Dental Association and to schools and societies throughout the nation.

Dr. P. W. Hill

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Dr. P. W. Hill, dentist, was born near Yazoo City, Miss., and attended the local schools of his hometown, graduating with honors.

From there he went to Howard University where he made a very enviable record, graduating in 1928

Dr. Hill married Miss Jimmie Rae Hayes of Houston, Texas. He is the father of a boy five years old and a girl, four years old.

LEADER IN STATE

Dr. Hill is not only one of the outstanding dentists in this state, but one of the leading citizens of Clarksdale, where he has practiced for the past twenty-eight years.

The Mississippi State Dental Society meets in Meridian, April 26-27. The purpose of these articles is to inform the public concerning the personnel and works of a group of our people who are taken for granted, and about whom very little is ever said or very little is ever known, especially the Negro dentist in Mississippi.

He is a Thirty-third degree Mason and a Shriner, and an active member of the Metropolitan Baptist Church. He is an adult leader of Boy Scouts of America and has made a splendid contribution toward seeing that this fine youth program is perpetuated in Clarksdale.

Dr. Hill is an important cog in the wheel of the Mississippi Dental Society. He is a member of the National Dental Association, past president of the Mississippi Dental Society and a member of the executive board.

19b 1950

Missouri

Wash. U. Dental School Accepts Dr. Leon O'Hara

Dr. Leon P. O'Hara, a member of the Municipal Dental Clinic, has been named as the first Negro student to attend Washington university's school of dentistry. Dr. O'Hara will enroll in the class of oral surgery May 22.

A native of Talladega, Alabama, he graduated from the college of that name and Meharry Medical college. He spent one year as an interne at Homer G. Phillips' hospital and for three years served in the ETO, as a major in the U. S. Army.

He is a member of the Mound City Dental Society, State Dental Association, National Dental Association, Kappa Sigma Phi honorary fraternity and Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Studying Proposal To Convert B'ham Hospital to Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A suggestion that one of the twin hospitals operated by the Alabama Medical College of the University of Alabama be turned over to Negro patients where Negro doctors can practice was made here recently.

It came from Dr. Henry Leeneeded. He indicated that City Jackson, medical leader and former member of the board of the Hillman Hospital, when Jefferson County operated it.

Hillman was combined with Jefferson Hospital when the Alabama Medical College came into being.

BAR NEGRO MEDICS

(Negro doctors are barred from practicing in all of the accredited hospitals in Birmingham.)

His statement came in the midst of the raging controversy over the financial troubles of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, now operated by the Alabama Medical College of the University of Alabama, together with besetting employe discontent at the same institution.

It also came on the heels of a meeting, Nov. 27, by the Mineral District Medical Society headed by Dr. H. C. Bryant at which plans were understood to have been approved for launching a legal fight designed to open up Hillman-Jefferson to Negro doctors. Dr. L. F. Swan reportedly has been named to a committee to perfect the formula of action.

Several months back the NAACP called a conference of leaders to map strategy for an all-out campaign for what it called "hospital democracy" in Birmingham. However, nothing has been heard since that meeting when a five-man committee was suggested to work out details of the campaign.

Mayor Cooper Green had offered a plan to solve the hospital crisis, but it drew an angry attack from County Commission President W. D. Kendrick, who said money instead of advice was needed. He indicated that City Hall had courteously declined to give any help for charity paitents.

Governor-elect Gordon Person was said to be interested in the hospital crisis.

Dr. Jackson was quoted as saying: "I do not entirely agree with Mayor Green. However, instead of returning the Hillman Hospital to the county, as he proposed, I believe it would be better to convert it into an institution for Negro patients, under the University's control, and let Negro physicians practice there.

Meantime, Sam Douglass, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, said that the hospital employe had applied for an AFof L union charter.

AT BL. MARTIN HOSPITAL DEDICATION—Pictured above is the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen as he delivered the dedicatory address at the ceremonies in Mobile last Sunday.

New Colored Hospital Turning Point In City Says Monsignor Sheen

MOBILE—The opening of Mobile's new Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital for Colored patients was hailed as a "turning point" in the life of the community at dedication ceremonies held Sunday afternoon on the hospital grounds.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, nationally famous Catholic educator and orator, who was the principal speaker, took the "turning point" statement from a preceding talk made by City Com. Joseph R. Mitternight and used it as the keynote of his address.

Some 3,000 persons who assembled before the outdoor altar heard Msgr. Shen predict that the influence of Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital will mean a tremendous increase in "good will and neighborliness in this community."

THE MOST REV. Thomas J. Toolen, D.D., Bishop of the Mobile Diocese, spoke along the same line, voicing his confidence that "this hospital will accomplish great good for the citizenship of Mobile."

Msgr. Sheen, who has shown a strong personal interest in the hospital project since it was first conceived, took the occasion Sunday to draw a dramatic contrast between communism and Christianity.

* * *

"THE COMMUNIST agitators," he said, "tell us that everything is wrong and they say 'down with everything.'

"How many hospitals have they built?" he asked. "They haven't built them, even in Russia."

"Our purpose is not to destroy but to lift people up. We want to lift them up from class hatred, from enmity, from bigotry, up to eternal life with God."

The Monsignor declared that the Christian attitude is that the "body must be cared for but the supreme purpose of life is the salvation of the soul."

"If people are hungry or sick or lame, then some provision must be made for them in God's name," he told his hearers.

He recounted the parable of the Good Samaritan and he described the new hospital as being in the same category as the inn on the Jericho road where the Samaritan took the traveler who had been set upon by thieves and left to die.

* * *

"WE ARE following the Savior," he said. "We are ready to help anyone who is in distress."

Msgr. Sheen estimated that only "ten per cent of the patients who come to Blessed Martin de Porres Hospitals are Catholics.

"Do we keep them out because they are not Catholics?" he inquired.

"Everyone can enter here," he answered, "and there will be no imposition of our faith on anyone. Our desire is to spread good will and the love of God."

Hitting again at "bigotry, and hatred," Msgr. Sheen said: "I don't care what a man may profess to be, he is not a lover of God if he does not love his neighbor."

The speaker assured his audience that "you will not find any hospital in the country better than this hospital; we have no second-rate equipment." He paid tribute to the Sisters of Mercy who operate the hospital, emphasized the fact that they work without salary or without limits on their hours. "Everything is done for the love of God," he said.

* * *

Then the Catholic orator portrayed the character of Blessed Martin de Porres, a Dominican Brother who devoted his life to caring for the sick and the orphans in his native Peru more than three centuries ago. Msgr. Sheen pointed to the statue of Blessed Martin above the altar and said:

"The only inequality that Blessed Martin recognized was inequality between those who love God and live in a state of grace and those who do not love God."

The Monsignor called attention to the $220,000 debt still to be paid on the $585,000 institution and he urged the need for more donations.

Finally, he praised Bishop Toolen "as the man who has made this hospital possible."

"Your Bishop, he said, "loves all of you in Christ and this is proof of it."

IN HIS REMARKS following Msgr. Sheen's address, Bishop Toolen proclaimed that "a new day is dawning for the colored people in this city, in our state, and throughout the Southland."

"If the South is to progress," said the bishop "nine million colored citizens must have a share in its growth and progress."

The Bishop warned, however, that "colored people must help themselves, they must not depend wholly on others to help them." He expressed the belief that "the right-thinking citizens of Alabama are ready to show a proper appreciation of the rights of our colored citizens."

* * *

IN THIS CONNECTION, Bishop Toolen listed a new Catholic Colored hospital for 150 patients being constructed at Montgomery, a Colored hospital for 75 patients at Selma and plans for a new Catholic Colored hospital at Birmingham.

The Rev. Vincent Warren, S.S.J., pastor of the Shrine of the Holy Cross at Daphne, Ala., was master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers.

CITY COM. MITTERNIGHT said that "Mobile is proud of this hospital and its opening marks a turning point in the life of the community."

DR. E. B. GOODE, president of the Gulf Coast Negro Medical Assn., referred to the opening of the new hospital as "the realization of all our hopes.

MOTHER M. BERNADINE, R. S.M., mother general of the Sisters of Mercy, who came from Washington for the dedication, and Sister M. Celeste, R.S.M., superintendent of the hospital, both spoke of the "gratitude" of the Sisters for the establishment of the new hospital.

Other dignitaries of the Sisters of Mercy on the platform were Mother M. Carmelita, R.S.M., assistant mother general of the order and Mother M. Bernadette, R.S.M., a former Mobilian, who is provincial of the Baltimore province of the order.

* * *

DURING the program, there was a brief interlude when Instructor Lillian Raine Wilson of the Caldwell Public School, presented a check for $475, representing a donation from Psi chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, an organization of colored school teachers.

It was announced that the organization previously had made a $1,000 donation. With Instructor Wilson for the presentation was Instructor Mattie Eskender Gamlin, of the Owens Public School.

* * *

THE PROCESSION FROM the hospital to the outdoor altar was an impressive one. Fourth degree Knights of Columbus formed an honor guard and in the procession there were Sisters of Mercy from many communities in the South, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, diocesan priests and priests from religious orders and the Monsignori and Bishop.

The Knights of St. Peter Claver, colored Catholic laymen, formed a contingent in the procession.

Bishop Toolen celebrated Solemn Benediction, with the Rev. Charles Winckler, S.S.J., as deacon; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas M. Cullen as subdeacon, and the Rev. Joseph M. Schmutz, S.S.J., as master of ceremonies.

Chaplains to the Bishop were the Rev. Edward F. Youngkin, S.S.J., and the Rev. Dominic Marchese, S.S.J.

Negro Hospital Drive Needs $60,000

Sponsoring Committee Of Campaign Named

Only $60,000 more is needed to build a self-supporting Negro hospital for Birmingham.

The sponsoring committee of the drive to raise the funds by July 11 was announced yesterday. It comprises 55 business and civic leaders.

Plans for the drive call for asking 1000 citizens to raise $60 each among their friends and neighbors for the hospital.

One-Time Affair

"This drive is a one-time affair," leaders pointed out today. "There will be no annual appeal because the hospital will be run by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, which is now operating successfully some 10 or 15 hospitals with many thousand beds."

Headquarters for the drive were set up yesterday at 831 Frank Nelson Bldg. Contributions should be mailed there and made out to Walter E. Henley, treasurer.

The sum of $190,000 has already been raised toward the $250,000 goal. When the total is raised this will be matched by $500,000 in Federal funds under the Hill-Burton act. This will make possible a $750,000 hospital.

Committee Listed

Members of the sponsoring committee announced today include:

Lionel Baxter, Tom Birdsong, Harold B. Blach, Clarence F. Boggan, Joe H. Brady, Walter F. Broadhead, Hugh Brown, Mrs. Morris W. Bush, Dr. C. N. Carraway, W. M. Chambers, Donald Comer, Watts E. Davis, Herman Dean, Mrs. Prince DeBardeleben, Harry deBuys, Dr. George A. Denison.

Mrs. Frank M. Dixon, Sam Douglass, James A. Downey, E. C. Easter, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, William P. Engel, R. E. Farr, Val Freeman, E. M. Friend, Jr., Carey E. Haigler, Mrs. Victor Hanson, Mrs. Preston H. Haskell, Jr., Walter E. Henley, Carl Hess, George Huddleston Jr., Mrs. Crawford Johnson, Amos Kirby, Dr. Lelias Kirby, Dr. Dale LeCount, Miles S. Loeb,

Clarence Lloyd, A. S. Lucas, Jr., Mrs. James E. Mills, Zipp Newman, John P. Newsome, Gen. John C. Persons, Louis Pizitz, William S. Pritchard, Mrs. R. I. Schwartz, Mrs. F. W. Sheppard, William E. Smith, Hugh N. Starnes, Mervyn H. Sterne, Mrs. Douglas W. Stockham, Rev. John C. Turner, Mrs. Alice Billings Walker, Jack Wherry, Carl A. Wiegand and Dr. Frank C. Wilson.

Rep. Andrews To Dedicate Hospital In Tuskegee Today

Special to The Advertiser-Journal

TUEKEGEE, ALA., July 15 — The new City-County Hospital will hold open house Sunday afternoon. The program will precede the formal opening of the hospital Monday morning.

Congressman George Andrews will deliver the formal dedication address and will cut a ribbon with bandage scissors as a symbol that the hospital is ready to begin its service to the people of this section. City and county officials will take part in the program over which W. C. Hare, chairman of the Hospital Association, will preside.

The program will begin at 3 p.m. with a brief musical program and invocation, after which Hare will introduce the board members and the hospital administrator, Claude F. Scott. Scott will introduce the key personnel of the hospital, the medical staff and Clyde Sibley, administrator of two Baptist hospitals in Birmingham and past president of the Southern Hospital Association.

Following the brief talk by Sibley, Rep. Andrews will be introduced by Hare.

All personnel of the hospital will be at their posts to explain operations of the various departments of the hospital to visitors. Boy Scouts, under the direction of Neill Segrest, will direct traffic leading to the hospital.

Administrator Scott announced Thursday morning that additional equipment had been received and only a few minor items which will not interfere with operation remain to be received.

The general public has been invited to attend the ceremonies marking the opening of the new hospital, said to be the finest and most completely equipped of its size in Alabama.

Tuskegee Issues Blood Typing Call

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 30— A new appeal for residents of Tuskegee to have their blood typed at Macon County Hospital for possible future use was sounded last week.

The typing is being done in the hospital laboratory at a nominal fee in an effort to build up a blood bank.

Grady L. Pilgrim, laboratory technician, several weeks ago started the blood typing campaign. He is urging that Tuskegee business men come to the hospital and have the typing done.

"The process is entirely painless and requires only a drop or two from the subjects finger tip," said Mr. Pilgrim. "It can be done in a few minutes and might be the means of saving the life of a loved one in case of accident or illness where a transfusion was necessary.

During the current campaign which will extend through August, the typing is done at a fee of $1.00. After Sept. 1 the customary fee of $3.00 will be charged.

Negro hospital funds assured

The final $6,000 of the $250,000 needed for construction of Birmingham's new Negro Hospital, was presented today by Erskine Ramsay, Birmingham industrialist.

The money was presented by Mr. Ramsay to drive leader Donald Comer in ceremonies in Mr. Ramsay's offices.

Mr. Ramsay's gift brought total cash collections to $228,207.75 with $23,306.32 additional in pledges, a total of $251,514.07.

This amount with a federal grant will make possible erection and equipment of a $750,000 Negro Hospital which would be operated without cost to the community by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

Funds subscribed are under the control of Walter E. Henley, treasurer, and will be held at the Birmingham Trust National Bank until construction starts.

WHILE MATCHING federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act, have been temporarily held up due to the war emergency, hospital fund leaders have been assured that the federal grant will be made available as promptly as possible.

The hospital has an A priority among federal projects within this area.

Final success of the Negro Hospital Fund campaign climaxes of several years of effort on the part of a large group of civic leaders of all faiths.

Early work in the campaign was done by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth who raised $101,000 by private subscriptions and purchased for the hospital site an entire block of land in the Tuxedo Junction Section at 1915 19th Street, Ensley.

In May, 1949, former Congressman John Newsome, raised additional funds and interested other civic leaders in an appeal to the public for the remaining funds needed.

A campaign organized under the leadership of Donald Comer, chairman and Louis Pizitz, co-chairman and Mr. Henley, was successful in raising the balance of $60,000.

A feature of this campaign was Good Will Day on July 11, when citizens were asked to contribute or raise $60 each among neighbors. Plans for the Negro hospital already have been drawn. The hospital will be staffed by Negro doctors. It will provide 60 beds, operating rooms, X-ray rooms, delivery rooms and emergency rooms and an out-patient clinic.

Segregation Authorized

The enemies of the community hospital and even some of its friends have raised the question of segregation. Mr. Lou Sanderson, who perhaps yields only to Mr. Oscar Covington in his abhorrence of a small hospital tax, bought space in this newspaper some weeks ago to raise that provocative question.

This is a phoney issue in light of the law. The hospital will be segregated the same as St. Margaret's or the Postoffice. The law is clear on this point. Section 291 of the Hill-Burton Act provides:

"Such hospital . . . will be made available to all persons residing in the . . . area without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, but an exception shall be made in cases where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, if the plan makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such group."

That ought to be plain enough, and the end of that question. The hospital will operate just as they do in Opp, Tuscaloosa, Phenix City, Lanett.

Campaign To Raise $150,000 To Build Hospital For Negroes

Land Already Acquired, $103,000 Subscribed; Citizens Asked To Make Up Balance Needed To Provide Badly-Needed Medical Facility

An Open Letter to the People Of Birmingham and Jefferson County:

Tomorrow is the opening of a campaign to raise $150,000 to build and equip a hospital for Negroes in Birmingham.

The humane and economic needs which inspired this campaign are beyond conception until we realize the fact that although 45 per cent of Birmingham's population are Negroes, only 348 hospital beds are generally available to them.

Pain And Suffering Great

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES in Alabama have long reminded our people of a serious shortage in the number of doctors and the pitiful lack of hospital facilities. Thirty-seven Negro physicians are practicing among their people in Jefferson County, and yet there is no hospital in Jefferson County where they may treat their patients. If they are fortunate enough to find an available bed in any hospital when hospitalization is required, the immediate result is that other doctors, surgeons and hospital technicians must take over for them.

From the standpoint of simple humanity, the toll of pain and suffering has been great. There is no way of knowing how many Negroes have died or suffered needlessly because these conditions exist. Economically, the citizens of Jefferson County, white and colored alike, are constantly paying the penalty of this lack. Disease, wherever it exists and in whatever form is not merely a menace to health. Sick men and women cannot work; eventually they must be fed and clothed and housed at public expense—or left to die unheeded, which is unthinkable in the code of humanity.

* * *

Health Of Both Races Threatened

NOT ONLY THE NEGRO WHO WORKS in the confines of our homes or public places as cook, nurse, or waitress, but all who ride the buses, walk the streets, or work in plants and shops are in constant contact with the white citizens of Jefferson County. What threatens their health, also threatens ours.

In the erection, equipping and operation of this hospital exclusively for Negroes, we have a common cause for all the people of Jefferson County. It is one which merits the most generous contribution that any of us can afford.

The early work which has made possible the complete project was accomplished by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, the Catholic order which will operate the hospital on a completely non-profit basis when it is completed.

Through their own efforts they have already bought and paid for the land, an entire block located in the Tuxedo Junction section at 1915 19th Street, Ensley. They have also raised by private subscription, and have in cash for the building and equipment, $103,000.

The building site, together with the $103,000 in cash at hand will be added to the $150,000 which the interdenominational committee will raise. The project has been submitted under the provisions of the Hill-Burton act and has been approved for a grant of $515,000 of matching federal funds.

* * *

Will Be A Mark Of Credit

THE HOSPITAL WILL PROVIDE 60 beds, operating, X-ray, delivery and emergency rooms, and an out-patient clinic. It will be self-supporting, and should any deficit occur, the operating agency will meet the deficiency and guarantee continuous operation. The agency, the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, operates many of the large and successful hospitals of the nation.

The erection and operation of such a hospital in Birmingham will be a distinguished mark of credit to the people of Birmingham—an answer in part to the sponsors of legislation in Washington who seek so ardently to intervene in the affairs of our state. It is an affirmation and a humane answer to the critics who do not believe, or do not wish to believe, that the Southern people will act to improve the well-being of the Southern Negro. It is an answer to both communism and socialism.

Above all, we and countless others of all faiths believe that the people of Birmingham are both wise and humane. We feel that every contribution, whether it be large or small, is an expression of faith not only in our city, but in our way of life.

* * *

Send Or Bring Contributions

SINCE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for the committee to call upon everyone, it is necessary that we call upon many to send or bring their contributions to the campaign headquarters. This headquarters has been set up in the offices of the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce in the Hillman Hotel. Checks should be made payable to: Walter E. Henley, treasurer.

We are confident that the people of Jefferson County will be glad and feel privileged to share in a project which will live throughout the years to come as a blessing to both races and a monument to our mutual desire to make Jefferson County a healthier, a happier, a better place in which to live.

Sincerely,
DONALD COMER, Chairman,
LOUIS PIZITZ, Co-Chairman.

Orphans Pledge Savings To Negro Hospital Fund

BY WILLIAM KITAY
News Staff Writer

For the next 244 days, Harry and Dick are going to be as good as good can be.

For every school day during those next eight months, the two boys are going to get an "A" in their work.

And, though hard to believe, the idea is all their own and for a good cause too—Birmingham's first Negro hospital.

Harry Chappelear has pledged $1.50 to the hospital fund drive. Nick Gianakis has pledged $2.00.

And being orphans at the St. Thomas On The Hill Orphanage in East Lake—

Well, the only allowance the 8-year-old boys get is what they earn by being good and by making good grades in school.

* * *

FOR EVERY "A" in conduct they earn each month, the boys get 25 cents. For every "A" in school work they earn each month, the boys get 5 cents.

So with the opportunity of earning 35 cents a month by being good both in conduct and in school work, each of the boys is looking forward to earning his pledged donation by perhaps next November.

"It's all their own doing," says the Rev. Eustace Eilers. The priest is visiting these 50 orphans here at the orphanage.

"I come out here regularly and I always ask these children to pray for the success of the hospital drive. And everytime I come here, the children always ask about the hospital drive."

And then Father Eustace tells the children that about $60,000 already has been raised. There's a chorus of elated "Ohs!"

* * *

BUT, THE FATHER quickly adds that $150,000 is needed and that the rest of the money must be raised by the end of the month. The chorus of "aws" is sad and mournful.

Two little girls separate themselves from the group and come forward with their combined savings—13 cents. Quietly, they offer the money for the hospital drive.

"I wish grownups were as receptive to the idea and as quick to respond as these children," says Father Eustace. "I know though, that if every adult in town could see these children now, they'd hardly hesitate to mail their donations to the Junior Chamber of Commerce at the Hillman Hotel."

Father Eustace was at the orphanage recently and the children asked for a report on the Negro hospital fund drive.

* * *

THEN ADDIE RICHARDS came forward and handed Father Eustace $10. It was the girl's life savings and had taken her nearly two years to save.

And then came Harry Chappelear and Nick Gianakis, the two 8-year-olds.

"They came to me independently," the priest says, "and pledged their contributions and asked that the money be made up from their monthly allowances."

The priest looks about the group of 50 or more children. A day doesn't go by that these youngsters do not pray for the success of the Negro hospital fund drive.

And every day, more and more of them are denying themselves some small but very important pleasure and are putting their pennies aside for the less fortunate.

FROM THEIR HEARTS—The Rev. Eustace Eilers receives donations to the Negro Hospital Fund Drive from three children at St. Thomas On The Hill Orphanage in East Lake. Addie Richards, seated left, hands the priest her life's savings of $10. Harry Chappelear, left, offers a pledge card for $1.50 and Nick Gianakis, right, offers his pledge card for $2. It will take the two 8-year-old boys till next November to earn their pledges.

B'ham Seeks Funds For Negro Hospital

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 20 —(AP)—One thousand Birmingham residents were named Tuesday to raise the rest of the money needed for a 60-bed, $750,000 Negro hospital.

A total of $190,000 has been contributed in the drive so far, $60,000 short of the goal of $250,000. The rest is to come in federal funds.

Co-Chairman Donald Comer and Louis Pizitz set a July 11 deadline for the drive.

The hospital will be operated by the Catholic Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

To Care For Negro Sick

The news that $190,000 has been pledged to the building of an all-Negro hospital is certainly welcome. The committee in charge hopes to increase that amount by $60,000 in less than a month. The total sum raised by subscription would be $250,000. A federal grant of twice that much would provide $750,000 to be used for the erection and equipping of a 60-bed hospital in which Negro doctors could treat their own patients.

At the present time not one accredited hospital in Birmingham permits attendance of Negro doctors, although Negro registered nurses are employed in those hospitals with beds for Negroes, and all hospitals employ Negro orderlies and maids.

The present situation is definitely bad. It means that many Negroes do not get the medical attention they need. There are only 37 Negro doctors in Birmingham. But others can't be expected to come here if there is no hospital in which they may practice.

The new Negro hospital—it looks very much like an assured thing now—will be run by a Catholic charitable organization, but it will not be confined to Catholic patients, and the doctors who practice in it will not all be Catholic. It should be remembered that Catholic organizations have had long experience in managing hospitals.

The committee seeking funds for the hospital is headed by a Protestant and a Jew, thus indicating the non-sectarian quality of the campaign. Catholic groups work hard, of course, in the appeal.

One point to remember, however: while this hospital is sorely needed, it will not solve the problem of the Negro sick. That will not be satisfactorily met until there are sections of other hospitals, especially of publicly supported charity hospitals, in which Negro doctors can serve their patients.

ris W. Bush, Dr. C. N. Carraway, W. M. Chambers, Donald Comer, Watts E. Davis, Herman Dean, Mrs. Prince DeBardeleben, Harry deBuys, Dr. George A. Denison, Mrs. Frank M. Dixon, Sam Douglass, James A. Downey, E. C. Easter, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, William P. Engel, R. E. Farr, Val Freeman, E. M. Friend, Jr., Carey E. Haigler, Mrs. Victor Hanson, Mrs. Preston H. Haskell, Jr., Walter E. Henley, Carl Hess, George Huddleston, Jr., Mrs. Crawford Johnson, Amos Kirby, Dr. Lelias Kirby, Dr. Dale LeCount, Miles S. Lee, Clarence Lloyd, A. C. Lucas, Jr., Mrs. James E. Mills, Zipp Newman, John P. Newsome, Gen. John C. Persons, Louis Pizitz, William S. Pritchard, Mrs. R. I. Schwartz, Mrs. F. W. Sheppard, William E. Smith, Hugh N. Starnes, Mervyn H. Sterne, Mrs. Douglas W. Stockham, the Rev. John C. Turner, Mrs. Alice Billings Walker, Jack Wherry, Carl A. Wiegand, Dr. Frank C. Wilson.

100 to push for Negro Hospital

More than 100 Birmingham citizens will spearhead the campaign to raise the remaining $60,000 needed to pay for construction and equipment of a $750,000 Negro Hospital here.

Headquarters for the drive were opened this morning in Room 831, Frank Nelson Building.

Donald Comer and Louis Pizitz are co-chairmen of the campaign.

Plans of the committee heading the drive call for an appeal to be completed on Good Will Day July 11. One thousand citizens will be asked to subscribe or raise $60 each among friends and business associates.

The co-chairmen pointed out that the solicitation will be non-recurring since the hospital will be operated by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth without cost.

*

MEMBERS OF THE sponsoring committee are: Lionel Baxter, Tom Birdsong, Harold B. Blach, Clarence F. Boggan, Joe H. Brady, Walter F. Broadhead, Hugh Brown, Mrs. Mor-

Two Leaders In Health Endorse Negro Hospital

Two medical specialists greatly responsible for advances in health here today publicly came out in favor of Birmingham's proposed Negro hospital.

Statements endorsing the drive for $150,000 were received by The Birmingham News from Dr. Roy R. Kracke, dean of the Medical College of Alabama, and Dr. George A. Denison, Jefferson County health officer.

* * *

THE TWO-WEEK campaign to raise funds to erect a 60-bed all-Negro hospital in Ensley got under way Wednesday. The effort is being directed by a citizens committee headed by Donald Comer and Louis Pizitz.

Both Dr. Kracke and Dr. Denison in their statements referred to the health of all the people and the lack of hospital facilities for the Negro physician.

"I am very happy," Dr. Kracke said, "to make this statement in favor of the proposed Negro hospital. I am happy to do this because I realize the great need for a Negro hospital in Birmingham.

"A very substantial percentage of our citizens here are of the Negro race. It is necessary that this group of people be provided medical care mainly by Negro physicians."

DR. KRACKE then described how the Negro physician here "had never had any hospital facilities in Birmingham where he could practice modern, scientific medicine.

"It is imperative," he said, "that such facilities be made available to them.

"I therefore, am wholeheartedly in favor of a hospital for Negro patients and Negro physicians.

"I am not concerned as to the problem of who builds the hospital or how it is done, or under whose auspices it will be operated.

"The principal thing is that we need this hospital and we need it badly. I wish to give my wholehearted endorsement to this project."

DR. DENISON in his statement said:

"Good, medical care without adequate hospital facilities is difficult and quite often impossible.

"There is a great need in Birmingham for a hospital where Negro physicians can treat their private patients.

"The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth are experienced and capable in the operation of hospitals and the entire program has my unqualified sympathy and support."

MEANWHILE, LEADERS of the drive reported an enthusiastic response in both the white and Negro communities of the city.

Yesterday, leaders of the Negro community were among the first to contribute to the campaign. Their gifts totaled $7,768.17.

Today, two pre-campaign gifts from the white community were announced by Co-Chairmen Comer and Pizitz.

The Alabama Gas Company had sent in a check for $500 a few days before the drive formally was announced. And at the same time Mervyn S. Sterne, investment banker, had made a contribution of $155.

Contributions schould be addressed to Walter Henley, treasurer, Negro Hospital Fund Drive, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hillman Hotel, Birmingham.

Hospital For Negroes

THE NEED FOR a Negro hospital where Negro doctors can practice has long been needed here. Now the drive for a 60-bed hospital for Negroes is in the campaign stage.

Donald Comer, Louis Pizitz, Clarence F. Boggan, George Huddleston, Jr., Walter Henley, Mrs. Morris Bass, John Newsome and E. M. Friend, Jr., are pushing hard to raise $150,000 for the hospital to be built at Tuxedo Station near Ensley.

The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth will operate the hospital. They have $100,000 on hand already.

When the Birmingham group raises $150,000, another $500,000 will be added by the federal government under the Hill-Burton hospital act. The men and women behind the hospital drive deserve earnest support.

Medical Group Boosts Negro Hospital Cause

Birmingham's proposed Negro Hospital today was endorsed by the Jefferson County Medical Society.

And Dr. K. F. Kesmodel, society president added:

"It is hoped the people of this area will realize the good a Negro hospital will accomplish and so make this undertaking a reality."

A drive to raise $150,000 was launched a week ago by a citizens committee headed by Donald Comer, industrialist, and Louis Pizitz merchant.

The money to be raised added to the $100,000 already subscribed to privately, will make possible an additional grant of $500,000 from the Federal Government.

The 60-bed hospital staffed by Negro physicians and for the exclusive use of Negro citizens, will be located in Ensley.

"This is an excellent movement," Dr. Kesmodel wrote The News. "I hope it has the full cooperation of everyone in this community.

"Many Negroes have been unable to be hospitalized as there was no bed in a hospital for them. A hospital for Negroes will do much to remedy this situation."

DR. KESMODEL THEN reviewed the position of Birmingham's 37 Negro doctors who are unable to practice in any of the local hospitals. He pointed out how they must turn their patients over to white doctors when it becomes necessary to hospitalize them.

"If a hospital for Negroes were in operation," Dr. Kesmodel wrote, "the patient could retain his or her own physicians while in the hospital.

"The Negro physicians of this city have been graduated from recognized medical schools. Some of them have taken post - graduate work.

"More post-graduate work will be taken by them if they have a hospital in which to work. This will be a benefit to both the patient and the physician."

Dr. Kesmodel then added that to have a Negro hospital here, "will be of advantage to the patient and to the doctor."

Contributions to the fund should be addressed to Walter Henley, treasurer, Negro Hospital Fund Drive, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hillman Hotel, Birmingham.

Negroes Help Own Drive

THAT NEGRO HOSPITAL fund drive is growing. . . . Negro workers at Stockham Valves asked permission to solicit funds for the hospital. They raised $4,065, then the company made a generous contribution. . . . Members of the Lummer Club, the women's auxiliary for the Negro division in the hospital drive, has raised $1,852.58. . . . Solomon Spates, a Bessemer Negro, collected $16.16 in nickels and dimes from Bessemer Negroes. . . . Thirteen downtown department stores have contributed $10,000 to the hospital fund. . . . I'm glad to see it growing. . . .

Nostalgic Fever

GOT TO THINKING about Cash M. Stanley, Jr., this morning. . . . Cash developed that new fabric plastavon, made by Avondale Mills and used for all kinds of purposes. . . . Remember Cash as a youngster here when Cash, Sr., was managing editor of The Age-Herald. . . . Young Cash and his buddies hiking down the Birmingham Mineral Belt rails on Red Mountain. . . . Munching hot dogs at the Chinaman's near South Highland School. . . . Playing marbles on the Munger lawn at Five Points. . . . Clambering through the water main tunnel under Red Mountain—up above 16th Avenue. . . . Flying kites from Kite Hill across the gap from where I stand. . . . Catching squabs in the old courthouse attics. . . . Drinking from the spring at 17th Street and 15th Avenue, South. . . . Cash and Jack Lyle and Ed Barrett, Jr., Robert Ewing and Marion Jones at old Camp Andrews.

You Can Help—

Renew Drive For Hospital; Ask $60,000

A concentrated four-week drive to raise the final $60,000 needed for the construction of Birmingham's first Negro hospital was launched here today.

The drive got under way with a personal appeal from Donald Comer, head of Avondale Mills and chairman of the campaign to build a Negro hospital here.

In a drive earlier this year, $90,000 was raised toward a goal of $150,000.

THE MONEY matched against federal funds will make possible a 60-bed $750,000 modern hospital where Negro doctors can practice. "There is not one bed in a properly-equipped hospital in Jefferson County," Mr. Comer said, "where a Negro patient can be treated by a Negro doctor. As long as this situation exists, we cannot say we have reasonable hospital facilities."

Mr. Comer said a successful drive will demonstrate to the rest of the nation "our determination to make Jefferson County a good community for all people of good will, regardless of race or creed."

"I think," he said, "a partial failure would be seized on with glee by the enemies of our way of life as a demonstration that they have been right and we have been wrong."

MR. COMER, in a letter mailed today to 1,000 leading citizens asked each to contribute $60 by July 11.

Persons may send their contributions to Walter Henley, treasurer Negro Hospital Fund Drive, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hillman Hotel, Birmingham.

What Negroes Are Doing—

Negro Women Push Hospital Drive

HEAD CAMPAIGN—Mrs. Ida Frazier Coston, left, is general chairman of the Hospital Auxiliary Division that Saturday took the lead in the Negro community's effort behind the proposed Birmingham Negro hospital. Mrs. Pearl Fulton Moore (right) is president of The Lumiere Club which is directing the divisional effort.

AUXILIARY DIVISION LEADERS—These three members of The Lumiere Club will direct sections of the Hospital Auxiliary Division drive in the Negro community. Left to right are Miss Juliette Tate, chairman, printers and music; Miss Elmore Frazier, raido and business and Mrs. Tennie Harris, solicitations.

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

The Club Lumiere, a group of college women, Saturday organized itself as the women's auxiliary of the proposed Birmingham Negro Hospital.

And immediately, the group took the lead in uniting Birmingham's Negro community behind the city-wide drive to raise $150,000.

The campaign opened 10 days ago and is being conducted by a citizens committee headed by Donald Comer, industrialist and Louis Pizitz, merchant.

The money to be raised added to the $100,000 already subscribed privately, will make possible an additional grant of $500,000 from the federal government.

The 60-bed hospital staffed by Negro physicians and for the exclusive use of Negro citizens, will be located in Ensley.

The Lumiere Club will head the Hospital Auxiliary Division of the campaign. It has set up headquarters at 1712 Fourth Avenue, North.

* * *

MRS. PEARL FULTON MOORE, president of the club, reminded members of the Negro community that the proposed hospital is an effort that is growing out of the cooperation of all citizens of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

"We must realize," she said, "that Negro physicians are greatly hampered because they have no hospital in which to practice. Hospital practice will make these fine doctors better medical men and better equipped to serve their patients."

Mrs. Ida F. Coston, parliamentarian of the club and general chairman of the Hospital Auxiliary Division said one thing cannot be overlooked.

"And that," she added, "is that there are insufficient beds in our existing hospitals for Negroes. The proposed hospital will not only benefit the Negro community directly and immediately, but over the years it will play an important part in bettering the health of its citizens."

* * *

THE LUMIERE CLUB at a special organizational meeting the other night elected section chairmen of the divisional effort.

Named were:

Miss Elmore Frazier, radio and business; Mrs. Jessie G. Downs, downtown business and business and professional; Mrs. Lillie Arnold, professional; Mrs. Helen Ross, with Mrs. Tennie Harris, co-chairman, labor unions; Mrs. Racine Gordon with Mrs. Pearl F. Moore, co-chairman, ministerial; Mrs. Julia Lee, real estate and house to house solicitation; Mrs. Juliette Tate, printers and musicians, and Mrs. Ida Coston, clubs.

Persons are asked not to wait for solicitors to call but to send their contributions to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hillman Hotel, or the hospital office at 1915 19th Street, Ensley or to the Club Lumiere's Hospital Auxiliary Division, 1712 Fourth Avenue, North.

UNITE COMMUNITY—The Lumiere Club has taken the lead in the Negro community's participation in the city-wide drive for the all-Negro hospital in Ensley. Three section chairmen of the drive are left to right Mrs. Helen Matherson Ross, labor; Mrs. Jessie Graham Downs, business, and Mrs. Lillie B. Arnold, professional.

Negro Hospital Fund Aided By Memorial Contributions

The memory of a faithful servant is being honored by many of the city's residents in the form of contributions to the Birmingham Negro Hospital Fund drive.

Memorial contributions to the $150,000 drive began making their appearance today.

And drive leaders were high in their praises for this very spontaneous move among the city's white residents.

* * *

THE DRIVE, IN which white and Negro community leaders have joined forces, is approaching the half-way mark. Drive leaders yesterday issued a call to volunteers to intensify their efforts to complete the campaign in the next 10 days.

The drive is being conducted by a citizens committee headed by Donald Comer, industrialist, and Louis Pizitz, merchant.

The money to be raised added to the $100,000 privately subscribed some time ago, will make possible an additional grant of $500,000 from the federal government.

The 60-bed hospital staffed by Negro doctors and for the exclusive use of Negro citizens, will be located in Ensley.

* * *

ONE OF THE FIRST memorial contributions was received from Mrs. Roy Brownlie, a resident of the Morris Hotel.

"This check," she wrote, "is in memory of Dock Crawford, who for many years was the head porter at the Morris Hotel.

"Dock was more than a faithful servant, he was a loyal friend."

And then Mrs. Brownlie suggested that said there must be many people who feel as she does and who might follow her example in making a donation to the Negro Hospital Fund "in memory of a faithful servant."

Drive leaders ask that persons not wait for solicitors to call but to send their contributions to Walter Henley, treasurer, Negro Hospital Fund Drive, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hillman Hotel, Birmingham.

Sends $1,000 To Negro Hospital

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A white donor, who asked his name be withheld, sent a $1,000 gift Tuesday to the Lena Jordan hospital for Negroes at 1600 Chester st.

Announcement of the gift was made by Lena Jordan, registered nurse and superintendent of the institution. She said the gift came from a white person, parent of a Little Rock physician who has practiced at the Lena Jordan hospital.

The money is to be used to modernize the hospital and is expended under the supervision of the physician.

Center's Anniversary Baby

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gill and their baby, Celestine, receiving from Mrs. Charles E. Brown a silver spoon as an anniversary present.

55th Birthday

Tiny Celestine Gill wasn't born with a silver spoon in her mouth yesterday but she got one any way. 2-15-50

The 55th anniversary baby of the Chicago Maternity center, 1336 Newberry av., Celestine was born at 3:20 a. m. to Oscar and Vera Gill, of 3417 Vernon av., in the Gill home. She was attended by Dr. Mario Irigoyen, assisted by Dr. Ralph Sproule, both of the center staff. She weighed 7½ pounds at birth. 1948

Following a custom established five years ago on the 50th anniversary of the center, a silver spoon was presented to Celestine by Mrs. Charles E. Brown, chairman of the center's membership drive. Miss Helen Hoffman, executive director, and Dr. Irigoyen were present at the little ceremony which took place in the Gill home at 9:15 a. m.

The Gills have two other little girls who were delivered by the Chicago Maternity center.

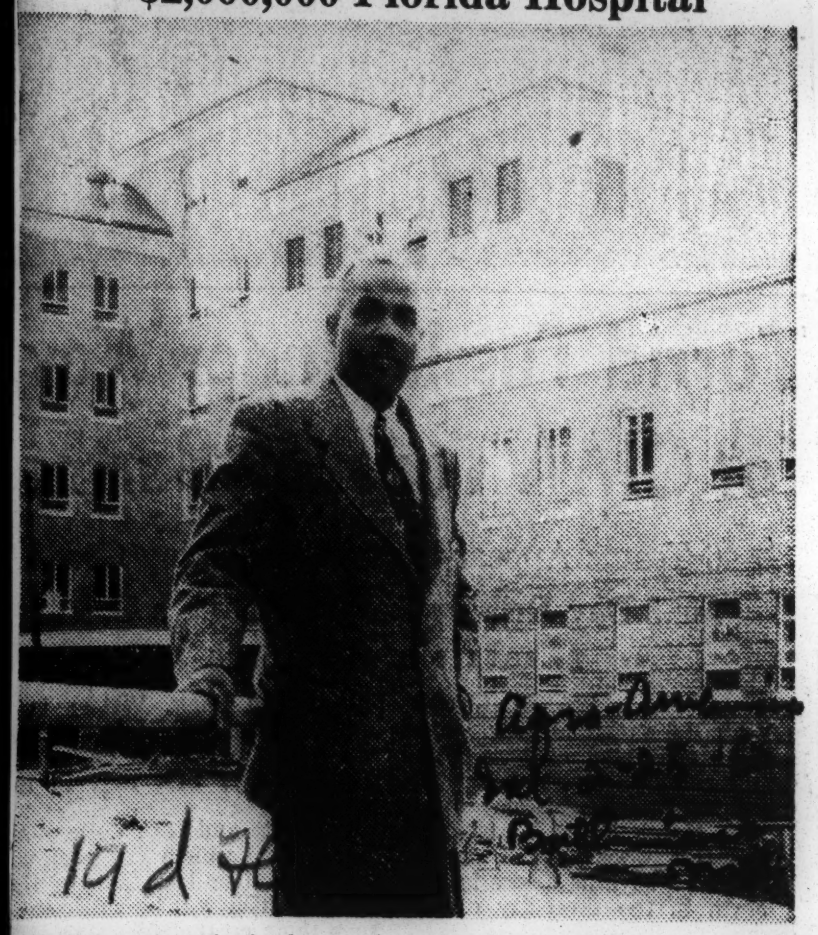
$4 Million Negro Hospital Planned for Washington

An organization to build a $4 million hospital for Negroes in northeast Washington has been drawn up here.

The National Hospital Foundation, Inc., plans to build hospitals throughout the country in cities where there are more than 10,000 Negroes. First plans call for a 200-bed building to be built and equipped with $2 million from the Government and $2 million to be raised by subscription in 43,000 Negro churches. Twenty per cent of each dollar raised under the plan would remain in the churches. Memberships would range from $1 a year to $50 for life. Two sites under consideration were not disclosed.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie is executive director of the group. Officers of the foundation are the Rev. James H. Marshall, president; Bishop L. H. Hemingway, first vice president; J. G. Gathings, second vice president; R. G. McGuire, jr., third vice president; Mrs. LeCount R. Matthews, secretary and the Rev. S. G. Spottswood, treasurer.

$2,000,000 Florida Hospital



Standing against the background of Florida A. and M.'s new $2,000,000 hospital in Tallahassee, Fla., is S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent of the hospital. He took office Feb. 4.

Jury Says Negroes "Exist, Get Well Or Die" At Grady

Daily World
Dat. 11-4-50

By ROBERT JOHNSON

Grady hospital's Negro patients "exist, get well, or die in plain view of each other," the retiring Fulton County Grand Jury observed Friday in findings presented to the Honorable Ralph H. Pharr,, Judge of Fulton Superior Court.

In other findings, the jury commented on improvements in public schools, urged work be speeded up on Anderson Park school for Negroes, asked newspapers to assist in an educational program to better acquaint the public with traffic laws, commended work of juvenile court officials, spoke of improved conditions at convict camps surveyed and "severely criticized conditions found at the College Park, East Point and Fairburn City Jails."

The 23-man panel of grand jurors, in their presentments for the September-October term, also deplored the lack of bed space and inadequate housing at Grady hospital.

"For lack of space," the jurors pointed out, "mothers are sometimes sent home within three hours after a baby is born....yet for lack of space its resident physicians sleep on bunks, four and six to a room."

The Fulton jurors said Grady hospital is one of the major medical institutions of its type in America and "one of the most inadequately housed."

Meanwhile, the jury found it heartening to note that a measure of progress is being made in the area of public service to Negroes.

It reported a new hospital for Negroes, now under construction near Grady for private patients, will serve a pressing need, and "should relieve to some extent the pressure on Grady."

The medical building is being constructed at a cost of $1,500,000, the jury said, and with its facilities it is hoped there may be trained competent and skilled Negro doctors and surgeons in this community.

Architectural plans and specifications have been completed for a new Grady building with a capacity of 1,000 beds to provide much more adequate accommodations for the larger area being served and a constantly increasing population, the jury further pointed out.

Superintendent Frank Wilson and his associates were commended for managing the present institution "exceptionally well."

In other matters, the grand jury reported:

1. PUBLIC SCHOOLS— Atlanta and Fulton County school authorities have made "tremendous strides in providing adequate school buildings for the rapidly growing school population of both the County and the City."

Teachers' salaries, both white and colored, have been raised and adjusted to a uniform scale based on standard qualifications with a beginning base salary and increases for experience and additional professional qualifications, the jury said.

2. PARKS AND RECREATION— Both white and colored will have adequate playground facilities when present city and county programs are completed, the jury believes. It urged better lighting facilities, "especially in some of the colored sections." It also prodded officials to speed up work on Anderson Park for Negroes, providing a swimming pool and a golf course, among other things.

3. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS— The practice of driving on the highways and streets while under the influence of alcohol was unqualifiedly condemned with the recommendation that whenever a person is detected driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol that "he be committed to jail and not merely fined and dismissed."

The jury feels that the increase in city traffic accidents is due, in part, "to ignorance of the provisions of the Traffic Ordinances and not necessarily wilful violation of the ordinances." It, therefore, "recommends that the assistance of the newspapers be secured and that an intensive educational program be instituted with the thought in view of better acquainting the general public with the requirements of the ordinance."

4. JUVENILE COURT—Judge W. W. Woolfolk and his organization were commended for the "most efficient as well as humane manner in which the boys and girls of our county are encouraged to become better citizens without being confined to correctional institutions." Approximately 93 per cent of all probation cases are making good, the jury said.

5. OPERATION OF CONVICT CAMPS—Prisoners are receiving "intelligent and humane treatment." The jury said it was "impressed by the cleanliness and general appearance of their environs. Sleeping quarters, bed linen, ventilation, heating facilities, and wholesome food appear to be unusually good" for the population which is slightly in excess of 900 prisoners in these institutions."

6. CITY AND COUNTY JAILS— The City of Atlanta jail meets with approval of the jury, but it criticized conditions found at the College Park, East Point and Fairburn City jails. "At the College Park and East Point jails the entire premises were found to be filthy and unkept," the jury said.

"We found that men and women in both white and colored sections were in cells of the same block, with male prisoners having access to the whole block." Fulton jurors alleged and recommended that "sanitary conditions in these jails be corrected immediately and that provision be made for separation of male and female prisoners."

COURTS AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

Spalding To Appoint Negro Hospital Advisors

By FRANK MAJORS

Chairman Hughes Spalding of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority has been empowered to name a joint committee of white and Negro citizens to advise in the construction and operation of the new $1,500,000 Negro hospital.

The new committee will be empowered to make recommendations only, since the Hospital Authority is charged with the actual supervision of the affairs of the hospital under financing provisions.

The hospital is under construction now adjacent to the present Grady Hospital. When completed it will afford facilities for private patients and serve to train young Negro interns.

Frank Wilson, Grady Superintendent, advised the members in their regular meeting yesterday that he is studying plans to establish training facilities for anaesthetists and medical record technicians. He revealed the Gradyic Hospital sprinkler system is now complete and in working order.

Damage Suit

A suit filed in Fulton Superior Court seeks $50,000 damages for "severe shock" and "serious and permanent injuries" allegedly suffered by Mrs. Lillian Norman Numan, of 549 Luckie St., N. W., when she was struck by an automobile last Friday as she crossed Ivy Street at the intersection of Peachtree Street, N. E. The suit names Atty. Bates Block, of 1372 Peachtree St., N. E., as defendant

Dedicate New Hospital in Bainbridge, Ga.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—The new $95,000 Griffin Hospital and Clinic was dedicated here last week as citizens from all over Southwest Georgia gathered for the occasion.

The new hospital was dedicated to Dr. J. H. Griffin, pioneer Negro resident of Bainbridge and for the past sixteen years owner and operator of the Johnson Memorial Hospital. Dr. Griffin has practiced medicine and surgery here for the past thirty years.

The new hospital is a fire- resistant structure and one of the most modern and best equipped in the area. It is the only hospital owned and operated by and for Negroes in this section.

Dedication speaker was Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. T. J. Perry is administrator of the new hospital.

Several officials of the city and county area paid tribute to Dr. Griffin and the new hospital.

New Bainbridge Hospital Answer To Doctor's Dream

BAINBRIDGE, Ga. — Southwest Georgia citizens hailed the opening of the new $250,000 Griffin Hospital and Clinic here Thursday. With prominent citizens of both races taking part in the dedicatory program held in downtown Willis Park.

The new, two-story, fire-resistant structure, modern in every detail was built by Dr. Joseph Howard Griffin, 1915 graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, who has lived and worked in this community since 1917.

Dr. Griffin founded Johnson Memorial Hospital in 1935, where he was senior surgeon. The new facility is built as a reward for citizens of the community who have supported him in 33 years of practice here.

Ralph McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution, in the dedicatory address praised the new unit as "a modern hospital with everything needed in these modern times."

He said the hospital was a "fine symbol of a Negro's trust and faith in the South," and "a sincere desire of the Negro to make an accepted contribution to his community and state."

McGill insisted that the hospital "represents Dr. Griffin's faith in the democracy of the South, which is trying to call upon the best there is in people."

He cited the fact that Dr. Griffin came from a farm, worked his way through school, and built the hospital of his own free initiative and in the spirit of free enterprise.

The new hospital has 50 beds, many with private bath, toilet and telephone.

It has a spacious lobby, two offices for doctors, each with private labaratory, and separate treatment rooms. There are three observation rooms, emergency corridor and operation room, nurses' assembly hall, operation and cleanup room, sterilizer and delivery rooms, obstetrical suite, major operating room, and complete x-ray and fluoroscope.

DREAM COME TRUE

The hospital is a dream that came true for Dr. Griffin, a graduate of Savannah State College and Meharry Medical College, Nashville. He has done post-graduate work at Cook County Hospital (1928); Emory University (Summers of 1931, '32 and '33) and at the University of Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and former president; Florida A. and M. Clinical Society (co-founder and president); founder of the Southeastern Medical Society, and holds membership in the Georgia State and National Medical Association.

The new hospital is located at Calhoun and Planter Streets which is only a stone's throw from the heart of downtown Bainbridge.

T. Jan Perry, a graduate of Alabama State College, Montgomery, and former Dothan, Alabama, principal, is administrator of the new unit.

A shirt-sleeved crowd of several thousands stood under a torrid So. Georgia sun for an hour and a half to witness the dedicatory program which was broadcast over a tri-state hook-up.

Leaders from every walk of life joined in the program. R. A. Griffin, mayor of Bainbridge, said the building typifies "the spirit of cooperation and harmony existing in our community.

He was joined by R. M. Reynolds, chairman, Decatur County Commission; Dr. M. A. Fort, health commissioner, Decatur County; Dr. W. L. Wilkerson, former mayor, and members of the staff of Riverside hospital.

Carl A. Kemp, president of Kemp Construction Co., presented Doctor Griffin the keys to the building.

GREETINGS

Dr. J. L. Shirley, brought greetings from the Southeastern Medical Association; Rev. J. Howard Dell, represented religious organization; Prof. H. S. Dixon, educational institutions; Mrs. Marie Johnson women clubs; Dr. Aaron Brown, Albany State College; and W. K Payne, Savannah State College.

Invocation was by Rev. R. C Crouch, president emeritus, Georgia State Baptist Educational Association.

The new hospital is the only major facility of its kind, owned, operated and staffed by Negroes.

E. Oren Smith, Columbus, served as architect. J. G. Kwilecki was supervising architect.

Dr. Griffin built the hospital without government financing of any kind. Construction was started August 22, 1949. It will begin taking patients immediately.

Editor McGill cited the fact that it was a "splendid example of free enterprise."

After the dedication program, the doors of the institution was thrown open to the public.

PROMINENT FAMILY

Dr. Griffin is a member of a prominent Georgia family. His brother, D. J. Griffin, Thomasville, will join the staff here within the next few days. Rev. R. D. Griffin is a well known minister. Damon J. Griffin is an undertaker in Waycross. There are sixteen living members of his family.

There is no city hospital in Bainbridge. There are two private hospitals for whites, but all patients are referred to Dr. Johnson.

The hospital will serve all on the basis of ability to pay. However, no patients will be turned away.

A new day looms for citizens of this section who are seeking better health. Dr. Griffin is spearheading this new day, by making available to his people the best in service and facilities.

All Georgia Hails New Bainbridge Hospital

By MARION E. JACKSON

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.— Southwest Georgia citizens hailed the opening of the new $250,000 all-Negro owned, staffed and operated Griffin hospital and clinic here Thursday with prominent citizens of both races taking part in the dedicatory program held in downtown Willis Park.

The new, two-story, fire-resistant structure, modern in every detail, was built by Dr. Joseph Howard Griffin, 1915 graduate of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., who has lived and worked in this community since 1917.

Dr. Griffin founded Johnson Memorial hospital in 1935, where he was senior surgeon. The new facility is built as a reward for citizens of the community who have supported him in 33 years of practice here.

Wins Praise

Ralph McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution, in the dedicatory address, praised the new unit as "A modern hospital with everything needed in these modern times."

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Modern Conveniences

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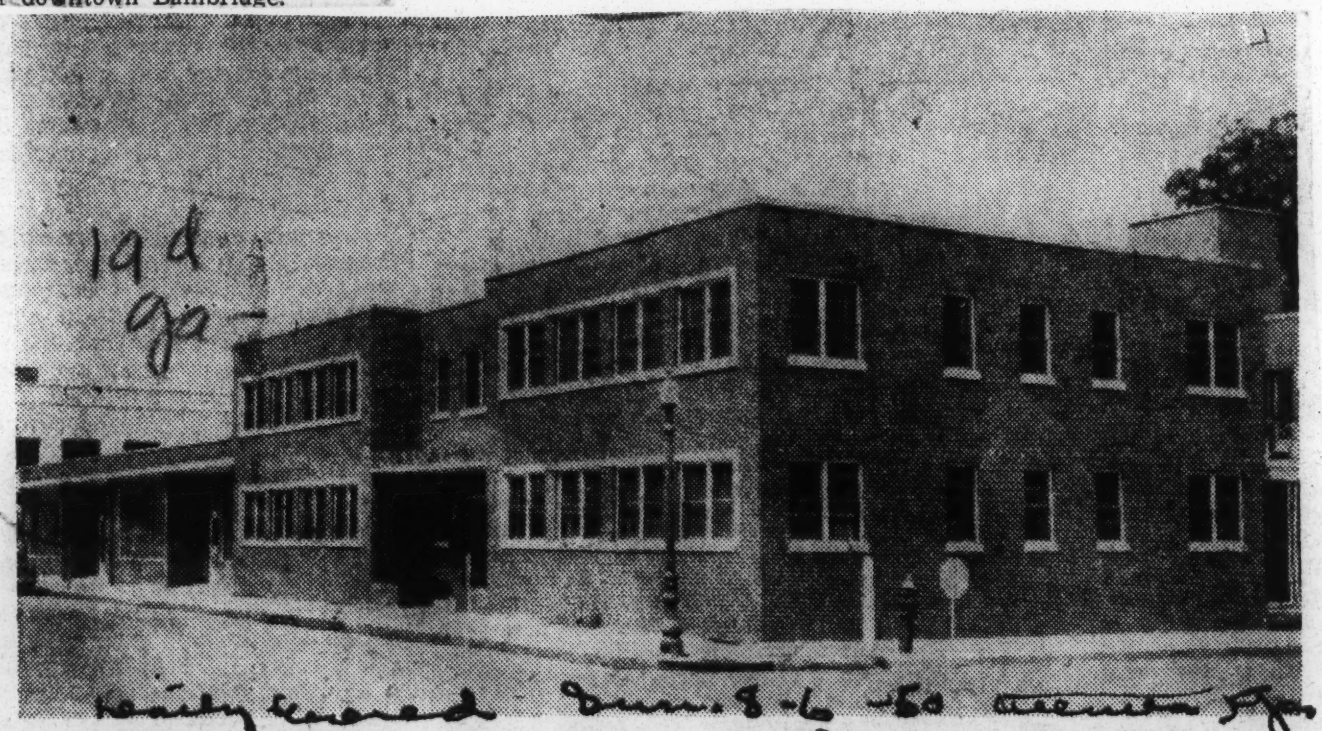
Dream Came True

The hospital is a dream that came true for Dr. Griffin, a graduate of Savannah State college and Meharry Medical college, Nashville. He has done post-graduate work at Cook County hospital (1928); Emory university (summers of 1931, '32 and '33) and at the University of Pennsylvania.

The new institution is located at Broad and Planter sts., which is only a stone throw from the heart of downtown Bainbridge.



NEW BAINBRIDGE HOSPITAL — This handsome new $95,000 hospital facility for Negroes built and controlled by Negro capital and personnel — was dedicated last week with fitting ceremonies. Thousands of Southwest Georgians stand to benefit by the move of Dr. Joseph H. Griffin in building the hospital to help his race.

COURTS AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

Negro Doctors To Plan Hospital Operation Here

By FRANK MAJORS

Four noted Southern Negro doctors are among those expected to attend an Oct. 15 conference to initiate planning for the operation of the $1,500,000 Negro hospital under construction here.

The doctors, leaders in Negro medical education and hospital operation, will meet jointly with new hospital's advisory committee and the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. Plans for the conference were discussed Wednesday at a meeting of the Hospital Authority.

The Authority is constructing the 150-bed plant and expects it to open during the Fall of 1951. It will serve Negro patients and provide opportunities for Negro doctors to practice there. It also will serve to train Negro internees.

Hughes Spalding, Chairman of the Hospital Authority, said the doctors accepting invitations were: Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean of the Howard University Medical School; Dr. Michael Bent, Dean of Meharry Medical School; Dr. Asa Yancey, Chief of Surgeons, Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, and Dr. William H. Sinkler, Medical Director, Homer L. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis.

The group will study the hospital's physical facilities and its relationship with Grady Memorial Hospital with a view of suggesting from their experiences the methods best suited for operating the new hospital.

The advisory committee of six whites and six Negroes recently was appointed to assist the Authority in formulating operational policies and procedures.

Alabama's Mental Health Program

Alabamians generally know that their state's program for care of the mentally ill or deficient falls far short of what it should be. They doubtless know, too, that this country as a whole is not devoting enough attention to this question. But what they may not know, or know well enough, is Alabama's low position among the states in this regard.

Information on that point is supplied by a study, "The Mental Health Programs of the 48 States," just completed by the Council of State Governments. The study was ordered by the council at its 1949 meeting and provides facts which should be studied by all members of the Alabama Legislature and by all others concerned with the cure or prevention of mental disorders.

The number of mentally ill persons under institutional care in the United States increased nearly 18 times in the century from 1840 to 1940, while the population was increasing only eight times. That disparity has narrowed in recent decades, however. From 1880 to 1940 the general population increased 2.6 times while the population of mental hospitals increased 12.6 times.

There are various causes for these figures. There are more mentally diseased persons due to the strains of modern urban life and the prolongation of the average span of life to the point where mental breakdowns are more common. But mental illnesses now are more readily diagnosed and cases are hospitalized now that were formerly often confined at home.

These changes have imposed a great strain upon the states, a strain that not one of them has met completely. According to the U. S. Public Health Service, no state has enough acceptable beds for its mentally ill. The percentage of acceptable beds to needed beds throughout the nation is 55. Alabama's percentage is less than half of that, only 27. Only two states are lower, Arkansas, with a percentage of 23.5, and West Virginia, with 25.6. (The number of beds needed is put at five beds per 1,000 population.)

There are other respects in which Alabama's position is close to the bottom. Bryce Hospital at Tuscaloosa has one doctor for each 535 patients. Only five other hospitals of the 190 studied have a relatively smaller medical staff.

No psychoanalysis is reported at Alabama's state mental hospitals. The reason given is lack of staff. Certain therapies of recognized value are not given for the same reasons.

In the excess of population over capacity, no hospital is worse off than Bryce. The rated capacity of the institution is 2,048. In 1940 it had 4,279 patients, an excess of 2,231, or 109 per cent. The nearest figure to that was 104 per cent, held by State Hospital, Columbia, S. C. Searcy Hospital for Negroes at Mt. Vernon, Ala., also had a high excess of patients over rated capacity, 93 per cent.

* * *

In another important respect, that of expenditures or appropriations per patient in state hospitals, Alabama must also accept a low position. In 1949 we ranked 35th among the 48 states, but in estimated expenditures for 1950 and 1951 we were next to the bottom among the states reporting. Alabama in 1949 spent $526.17 per patient, against a national median of $636.03.

The American Psychiatric Association sets up a standard of one physician for each 100 patients. Alabama's figure is one for 535. The association recommends a graduate nurse for each 17 patients. The Alabama ratio is one for each 611. It recommends an occupational therapist for each 55 patients. Alabama has none for its Negro mentally ill and only one for each 1,070 white patients. The association's standard is one physiotherapist for each 200 patients; Alabama has none. The association suggests one social worker to each 100 new patients admitted annually, to help adjust and cure the new patient by understanding of his social background. Alabama employs no social worker in connection with its mental hospitals.

And thus the comparisons go. They should spur Alabama to action.

Back Fund Drive For Hospital

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—The fund-raising drive for the Mound Bayou hospital was endorsed this week by the Race Relations Committee when Committee Chairman Walter Beard reported that the Committee would recommend the project to the people of the Delta.

Committee members were unanimous in their endorsement of the work. Their recommendation is subject to approval by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Beard said that the hospital at Mound Bayou was established in 1942, by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor at a cost of $100,000. Funds were raised by the organization and the hospital built and equipped through local contributions.

Pittsburgh Medic Aids Drive In Delta City

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—Dr. John William Brown of Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., made a $40,000 gift to the United Order of Friendship of America which is in the midst of a drive to build a 100-bed hospital in this all-Negro town.

The donation, the largest made for the hospital, was in memory of Dr. Brown's sister, Dr. Sara Winifred Brown, who was fatally injured by a city bus in Washington in 1948. She had been intensely interested in the medical plight of Negroes in the Mississippi Delta. The hospital will be named for her.

At present there are fewer than 700 beds for the one million Negroes in the southern state. Because most mothers bear children with the aid of midwives, the infant mortality is the highest in the nation.

The drive currently underway is for $165,000. Upon the raising of this amount, the State of Mississippi and the federal government will supplement these funds to finance a million dollar hospital here.

The United Order of Friendship of America is a non-profit organization which has been carrying on general health education in Mississippi. Dr. T. R. M. Howard is chairman of the board of directors and chief medical examiner of the Order.

Dr. John W. Brown Gives $40,000 On Hospital Drive

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. — The United Order of Friendship of America, a non-profit Negro fraternal organization operating in Mississippi, has received a gift of $40,000 on its drive for $165,000 for a modern, fireproof, well equipped 100-bed hospital.

The funds raised in the drive will be supplemented by grants from Mississippi and the Federal Government to provide one million dollars for the hospital which will be erected in this all-colored town.

This gift made by Dr. John William Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington, D. C., represents one of the largest ever made by a member of the race to a colored charitable cause. The doctor gave the money in memory of his beloved sister, Dr. Sara Winifred Brown who served for years as a trustee of Howard University. Dr. Brown was fatally injured by a city bus in Washington, D. C., in November, 1948.

NAME OF HOSPITAL

The name of the million dollar hospital will be "The Sara Winifred Brown Memorial Hospital."

The gift was made through Dr. T. R. M. Howard, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the United Order of Friendship of America. The organization received its charter from Mississippi Oct. 25, 1948.

It has won 18,000 members in less than two years of operation. It did $250,000 worth of business during the first year of operation and provides complete hospitalization for their members and pays a death benefit.

The Sara Winifred Brown Memorial 100-bed hospital will provide the greatest single need of this section of our nation. The gigantic campaign is on now to raise the balance of $165,000 by April 30. Those desiring to help in this worthy cause may make check to United Order of Friendship and send to Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou. Miss.

Colored Physician Gives Mississippi Hospital $40,000

Dr. T. R. M. Howard Formerly of Nashville Announces Notable Gift Of Dr. John W. Brown Of Washington, D. C.

Mound Bayou, Miss.—The United Order of Friendship of America, a non-profit Negro Fraternal organization operating under the Insurance Laws of the State of Mississippi has received a gift of $40,000 in their drive to raise $165,000, which together with grants by the State of Mississippi and the Federal Government will provide One Million Dollars with which to build a modern, fire-proof, well-equipped, 100-bed hospital in the all Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

This remarkable gift was made by Dr. John William Brown of Pittsburg and Washington, D. C. This gift which represents one of the largest gifts ever made by a Negro to a Negro charitable cause was made by Dr. Brown in memory of his beloved sister, who served for years as a Trustee of Howard University. Dr. Sara Winifred Brown who was fatally injured by a city bus in Washington, D. C., in November, 1948. The name of the New Million Dollar Mound Bayou Hospital will be, "The Sara Winifred Brown Memorial Hospital."

Dr. Sara Winifred Brown visited the Mississippi Delta in 1927 at the invitation of the United States Health Service following the disasterous flood of 1927. Her interest was rekindled in the vast Mississippi Delta, wit hits teaming thousands of under privileged Negroes. four years ago, wher Hodding Carter wrote his famous article in the Saturday Evening POST on, "He Is Doing Something About the Race Problem." This gift was made through Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Order of Friendship of America. This organization received its charter from the State of Mississippi, October 25, 1948. It has won eighteen thousand members on less than two years of operation. It did $250,000 worth of business during the first year of operation.

The organization is carrying on a general Health Education program in this area where health information is so much needed. At present, there are fewer than 700 acceptable hospital beds for the more than one million Negroes in Mississippi. The overwhelming majority of the Negro babies born are delivered by mid-wives who have had no training. Infant mortality (80 per cent per 1,000) is the greatest in the nation. Because of the poor maternal care, due to the gross lack of modern hospital facilities, thousands of Negro women develop cancer and die without treatment in a hospital.

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Largest Gift by A Negro

Courier
Oct. 3-25-48

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. — The United Order of Friendship of America, a non-profit Negro fraternal organization operating under the insurance laws of the State of Mississippi, has received a gift of $40,000 in its drive to raise $165,000, which together with grants by the State of Mississippi and the Federal government, will provide $1,000,000 with which to build a modern, fireproof, well-equipped one hundred-bed hospital in this all-Negro town.

This remarkable gift was made by Dr. John William Brown of Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C. This gift which represents one of the largest gifts ever made by a Negro to a Negro charitable cause was made by Dr. Brown in memory of his sister, who served for years as a trustee of Howard University.

Dr. Sara Winifred Brown was fatally injured by a city bus in Washington, D. C., in November, 1948. The name of the new million-dollar Mound Bayou Hospital will be, "The Sara Winifred Brown Memorial Hospital."

CITED BY AUTHOR

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Mixed Hospital in $100,000 Drive

NEW YORK— Mount Morris Park Hospital, the nation's only voluntary interracial hospital, completed its first two years of operations last week with the announcement of a $100,000 drive to raise its present 55-bed capacity to 100 beds.

Purchased two years ago at a cost of $100,000, the seven-story fire proof hospital ended the two-year period with an admitted deficit, but Herbert Kaufman, chairman of the hospital's board of directors, said the hospital has won the confidence of the people of the community.

Citizens have given evidence that they want to see the hospital expand, Mr. Kaufman added.

"One evidence of this," he said, "is the fact that we have a present waiting list of 109 persons."

Health Parade Held in Harlem To Aid Hospital

Mount Morris Conducting Campaign for $100,000 for Expansion Program

A half-hour "Harlem Health Parade," sponsored by Mount Morris Hospital, the community's only voluntary hospital, was held yesterday afternoon on upper Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue.

The fifty-five-bed institution, at Mount Morris Park West and 121st Street, held the parade to attract support to its drive for $100,000, needed to carry out a program of expansion to 100 beds. The hospital was founded in 1948 by 100 Harlem doctors.

Participants in the parade included representatives of many of the government and social service agencies active in Harlem. Interspersed among 300 marchers were several floats depicting the work of these agencies and portraying Harlem's health problems.

The marchers assembled at Seventh Avenue and 116th Street and stepped off at 1:20 p. m. under overcast skies and in warm, humid weather. The parade route was north to 135th Street, east to Lenox Avenue, south to 121st Street and east again to the hospital.

A mounted police escort led the marchers, folowed by the Camp Minisink drum and bugle corps. Camp Minisink is a summer project for youngsters sponsored by the New York City Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese.

The 1240th Military Police Unit of the 1st Army, stationed at the 32d police precinct on 135th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was next in the line of march. It was followed by a Red Cross "Bloodmobile" and a shiny 1890-model steam-operated fire engine—designed to be horse-drawn but pulled yesterday by a Fire Department jeep. The engine, built in 1894, is normally housed in the Fire College Museum, Long Island City, Queens.

Floats of the Harlem committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Department of Sanitation and the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church Community Center were next in line. They were followed by the color guard of the Vulcan Society, an organization of Negro firemen; contingents of Boy and Girl Scouts, the band of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, and numerous cars with colorful streamers and signs.

Dr. Cecil Marquez, president of the hospital; Dr. Cyril Dolly, chairman of the fund drive, and David Dorin, director of the hospital, also participated in the parade.

One of the Floats in the Harlem Health Parade

The Fire College's entry, featuring an old-fashioned steam fire engine, as it moved up Seventh Avenue yesterday in the parade sponsored by Mount Morris Hospital Don Rice

CITY ACTS TO ACQUIRE SYDENHAM HOSPITAL

The Board of Estimate authorized Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath yesterday to acquire Sydenham Hospital by condemnation. The action was taken to prevent the Harlem Savings Bank from foreclosing a $600,000 mortgage on the property, which is at Manhattan Avenue and 123rd Street.

The board said, however, that the condemnation resolution was not intended to prevent the city's purchase of the hospital by negotiation and private sale.

The city has been operating the hospital under a $1-a-year lease since March, 1949, when the institution notified Mayor O'Dwyer that it could no longer continue as a voluntary, non-profit institution because it was unable to meet $200,000 in debts.

In a report to the board, Lewis F. Lang, first deputy controller, said the city had been negotiating with the hospital, but that satisfactory terms had not been worked out for acquisition of the buildings and land. An arrangement has been made to buy the fixtures, equipment and supplies for $125,000, he said.

In voting for the condemnation resolution, Mayor O'Dwyer said he had been told by Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, that the hospital was essential in order to give service to the needy sick in the neighborhood.

Harlem Hospital Physicians Find Drug Valuable For Cancer

Preliminary experimentation with tri-ethylene melamine has produced results in the treatment of cancerous growths, which have been pronounced distinctly encouraging.

The November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association discloses that Dr. Louis T. Wright, Director of the Cancer Research Foundation at Harlem Hospital, and three fellow physicians, Drs. Jane C. Wright, Aaron Pright and Solomon Weintraub, have successfully used this drug in treating human patients.

Initial experiments with the drug, first synthesized in Germany a few years ago for crease-proofing cloth, were with mice. It was noted that the growth of cancers and tumors were greatly retarded after treatment, particularly cancers. Dosage experiments showed the necessity for caution against over-dosage, due to serious and delayed toxic effects.

Human patients selected for treatment with the new drug were all suffering from incurable cancerous disease in its last stages. Over a period of 27 days strong patients were given tablets of tri-ethylene malamine before breakfast, and older and weaker patients smaller doses.

Remarkable improvement was noted in some of the patients, notably those with lymphosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, reticullum cell sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, chronic myelogenous leukemia and mycosis fundoids.

Dr. Wright and his associates regard their experiments and findings to date as encouraging but inconclusive. They indicate need for further experimentation.

Dr. Wesley Named To Commission

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Announcement has been made by Senator Clingan Jackson, chairman of the Ohio Program Commission, of the appointment of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the State College at Wilberforce to the Commission on Mental Hygiene.

This Commission has as its objective the examination of "the entire effort of the State in this field and to recommend a program of mental hygiene which is adequate to the growing proportions of the problem and in keeping with the improved methods of treatment and administration."

Law on Insanity Offered by U.S.

19f

By DAVID BOTTER
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A federal agency, with the backing of some leading psychiatrists, Monday came up with a "model law" for handling legal aspects of mental illness. Morning News

Copies of the law will be sent to Gov. Allan Shivers, as well as to executive heads of all other states. It is offered by the Federal Security Agency as a "guide" for state legislation aimed at greater emphasis on medical and psychiatric factors in state procedures for hospitalizing patients.

The proposed law would overhaul the Texas statutes governing handling of the mentally ill. It could be placed in effect only by the State Legislature. Its entire concept gets away from such terms as "insane" and "confinement" and bears down on the medical aspects of "mental illness" and "hospitalization."

It provides for hospitalization, both on a voluntary and involuntary basis. The law gives primary responsibility for welfare of patients—prior to hospitalization—to medical authorities, rather than to peace officers. Times, 9-5-50

Although court orders are made necessary to hospitalize patients indefinitely against their will, the law sets up "informal" court procedures —quite distinct from jury trial such as required by Texas.

Under the Texas Constitution, a county court may commit a person for not more than ninety days. For more extended treatment a jury trial is required.

Texas, the FSA showed in accompanying tables, is the only state requiring jury trial. In twenty-four other states, a jury trial is optional.

Voluntary admission of mentally ill to hospitals is preferable, and is allowed by Texas law. But where patients are incapable of making decisions for themselves, the model law provides for treatment on certificate by a doctor. Emergency admissions also are provided. None of these—either emergency or medically certificated—admissions may be made indefinite without court procedures.

In analyzing Texas laws, Ewing's agency found that 5,158 persons had been admitted to mental hospitals under court orders in 1949, none without court orders. There was no report on the number of voluntary admissions, although this is allowed in Texas.

Texas permits detention of mentally ill persons in jails, and provides for their transportation to hospitals by peace officers. Both these provisions are frowned upon in the model law.

Canady Elected By Psychology Group

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology at West Virginia State College, has been named a diplomate in clinical psychology of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, Inc., it was disclosed here last week.

In his announcement of Dr. Canady's selection, John G. Darley, secretary-treasurer of the board, asserted that a statement on the board's action will be made in an early issue of The American Psychologist.

Dr. Canady has contributed several significant studies in his specialized field. He is also a part-time psychologist in the West Virginia Bureau of Mental Hygiene.

Average Life Span Rises Nearly 2 Years In U. S.

Special to The Courier-Journal

New York—The average life span in the United States has climbed to 66.8 years, nearly two years more than the 65 year average expectancy during the three years before World War II. White women had a top expectancy of 70.6 years, leading white men, whose average is 65.2 years. Average life span for nonwhite women is 61.9 years and for nonwhite men 57.9 years.

66-Negroes Died In July and 95 Were Born

Florida Tattler
Jacksonville, Fla.
Dat-8-5-50

Violence brought death to 22 of the 175 persons dying in Jacksonville during July, C. H. Purdy, director of vital statistics, reported today.

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Purdy said nine persons died in local hospitals from automobile accident injuries. Four of these were injured outside the city limits. Suicides took three lives, homicides, two; drowOings, three; falls, two; burns, one; auto-train collision, one, and one man was electrocuted.

July deaths included 64 white males, 45 white females, 28 Negro males and 38 Negro females.

The statistics office recorded 349 births in July. These were 118 white males, 127 white females, 45 Negro males, and 50 Negro females.

Negro Birth Rate Far Above White In State

The Negro birth rate in Alabama was substantially higher than the white rate during the first three months of this year.

The State Department of Health announced Thursday that the Negro rate was 29 per 1,000 population. The white rate was only 22 per 1,000 population. Both rates are on an annual basis.

The State Health Department pointed out that the announcement was based upon provisional reports prepared by its bureau of vital statistics. They may vary slightly from the final reports not yet available.

Ala. Negro Birthrate Outstrips The White

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State Health Department said Friday that Alabama's Negro birth rate was substantially higher than for whites the first quarter of 1950.

Health Department figures showed Negro births for the first three months of the year totaled 29 per 1,000 population, while the white rate was 22 per 1,000 population.

Life Span In U. S. Increases

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The average length of life in the United States has increased to 67.2 years, according to figures released Wednesday by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator. The announcement was based on a compilation of 1948 mortality statistics completed by the National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service.

The 1948 average length of life the highest figure on record, was 0.4 years above the 1947 average of 66.8 years. The average length of life is computed from the death rates at the various ages. The death rates and the death rates for each age group by race and sex for the United States in 1948 are shown in tables 2 and 3. A summary of these rates for 1940, 1947, and 1948 is given in table 1. From the summary it can be seen that the death rate is still comparatively high among infants. It drops to a minimum for children aged 5-14, and then rises slowly with advancing age. The decline in the death rate since 1940 has been greatest for children 1—4 years of age. A decrease of over 40 percent has been recorded for this group, while a decrease of over 30 percent was recorded for the ages 5-34 years. Beginning with the age decade 35-44, the declines made in the death rate since 1940 grow smaller with advancing age.

In every age group the death rates for males are higher than those for females, and, except for the age groups over 75, they are higher for the nonwhite population than for the white population.

LIFE SPAN LENGTHENS IN U. S. TO 67.2 YEARS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The average life span in this country lengthened from 66.8 years in 1947 to 67.2 years in 1948, the National Office of Vital Statistics announced today.

This curve has been on a gradual upswing ever since the first reliable statistics on the subject were compiled in 1930, due to scientific advances in curbing many formerly deadly diseases.

The average length of life in 1900 was 49.2 years. Thus average life expectancy has lengthened eighteen years in approximately half a century.

The decline in the death rate since 1940 has been greatest for children from 1 to 4 years of age, the Public Health Service said in its announcement. A fatality decrease of over 40 per cent in that time was recorded for this group. The death rate was found to be still comparatively high among infants, thirty-five out of 1,000, as compared with 9.9 in 1,000 for all ages. A decrease in deaths of 30 per cent since 1940 for the ages 5 to 34 was recorded.

In every age group, except the centenarians, the death rates for males were higher than those for females.

Negroes Live Longer

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The average Negro male in the United States now lives to reach an age of approximately 58.1 years, according to a report made public here last week by the Public Health Service. Women average 62.4 years. These figures are based on 1948 death rates. As compared with whites the average is lower.

Life Expectancy For American Wage-Earners On Increase

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The expectation of life at birth among American wage-earners and their families reached an all-time high of 67.8 years in 1949, an increase of about .6 of a year from 1948, according to the statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It was the sixth year in succession to show a gain.

This is based upon the company's experience with its millions of industrial policyholders who are a large sample of the wage-earner population. Because of the marked improvement in mortality, these wage earners now enjoy a life expectancy equal to that of the nation as a whole, whereas in 1901 their expectancy was six years less than that of the general population.

6.4 Death Rate Low

The 1949 death rate of 6.4 per 1,000 for the insured group was the lowest on record, 14 percent lower than it was 10 years ago, and only about one half of the death rate recorded for 191.

"Health conditions in 1949 were generally favorable," the statisticians report. "Neither the heat wave in mid-summer nor the epidemic of acute poliomyelitis materially affected the mortality as a whole."

Important factors in the improved mortality have been the sharp drop in pneumonia deaths in recent years and the long-term decline in tuberculosis deaths. New low death rates were registered in 1949 for these diseases, and also for the principal communicable diseases of childhood, diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, typhoid fever, syphilis, and the diseases of childbearing.

The cancer rate was about the same as for 1948, and the diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys showed a somewhat more favorable rate than in 1948—the lowest, in fact, since 1938.

Accidental Deaths Drop

The death rate from accidents of all kinds established a new low in 1949, with motor vehicle fatalities declining for the third year in a row. Suicide and homicide death rates were each lower than for any year since the war.

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF NEGROES 7 YEARS MORE

A gain of seven years in expectancy within one short decade is the encouraging record of the remarkable advances in Negro health. The report on the progress of the decade is made by Louis I. Dublin, second Vice-President and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in a September Reader's Digest article, condensed from the Baltimore Sunday Sun. These advances, which leaving much to be done, the writer says, provide an excellent answer to those critics behind the sincerity of our democracy.

In the decade between 1937 and 1947, the mortality of colored males was reduced by 27 per cent, that of females by 28 per cent. For whites the reduction was 17 and 26 per cent. As a result the average length of life of a Negro in the United States today is greater than that of a white in most of the Central and Eastern European countries.

These gains have been achieved by extraordinary advances in public health facilities, betternutrition, and such measures as the national school lunch plan through which many million children receive nourishing lunches. The Negro has eagerly taken advantages of the new facilities, Mr. Dublin says.

Many problems still remain, however. The overall health status of the colored population lags over the years behind the rest of the country. The Negro death rate is strikingly higher than the white death rate. And though ten per cent of the population is Negro, only two per cent of the physicians in active practice are of this race.

But in spite of difficulties and discouragements, "the long-term ground swell of the democratic process does its work justifying our faith in the worth and dignity of the individual, regardless of his pigmentation.

Informer
Sat. 9-2-50
Houston, Texas

Life Expectancy Up Half a Year To 67.7 for Wage Earners in '49

The life expectancy of American wage earners rose half a year during 1949 to 67.7 years, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced yesterday after a study of its outstanding industrial policies.

The 1949 life expectancy is five years greater than in 1939, the announcement said. It applies to both sexes, but the gain for women was termed "slightly better" than for men.

The company noted that the probable life span of its industrial policy holders is now on a par with that of the general population. Forty years ago, it said, the expectancy for wage earners was six and a half years below the general level. Average length of life, the company reported, is now about double that recorded seventy-five years ago for the nation as a whole.

"Females have consistently done better than males in adding to length of life," the company's statement said. "In consequence white girls at age five, for example, now have an advantage of five and a third years in expectation of life over white males of the same age."

The company did not announce its figures on life expectancy for Negroes. In the past, the expectancy for whites has been longer, although both have increased.

100,000 Illegitimate Babies Born In America Each Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—One hundred thousand children are born out of wedlock in the United States each year, a child welfare leader said today.

Leonard W. Mayo, president of the Child Welfare League of America, gave the figure in a report to the league's board of directors.

He said surveys also showed that:

Six million children are members of families "disrupted by divorce, death or desertion."

Thousands of young children "still work long hours at tasks beyond their strength."

Four million mothers are employed outside their homes.

Over 3,000,000 families live in substandard homes.

Over 100,000 children are born each year without medical care.

Over 1,900,000 children under 15 suffer from chronic disease or impairment.

One thousand two hundred counties have no public health department "worthy of the name."

Each year 150,000 persons are committed to mental hospitals, 25 per cent of them under 18 years of age.

One million children suffer behavior disorders, and each year between 250,000 and 400,000 appear in juvenile courts.

Saying that emotional stability and sound mental health are primary elements in security for adults and children, Mayo added:

"The mental health of our entire population is a matter of concern."

Report Made By Insurance Statisticians

Over 370,000 Were Born To Colored Couples In Nation

NEW YORK—(INS)—Approximately 3,700,000 babies were born in the United States during 1950. (Between 10 and 13 per cent were colored.)

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's statisticians made the estimate and said the figure is only five per cent below the all-time high of 1947.

Nineteen fifty was the fourth year in succession in which the number of births exceeded 3,500,000.

The company said:

* * *

"THE SUSTAINED high level of births is all the more remarkable since the number of marriages dropped rather sharply between 1946 and 1949."

The births during 1950 were at the rate of 24 per 1,000 of the population, including the Armed Forces overseas.

The statisticians added:

* * *

"THE BABIES BORN in 1950 have a greater chance of surviving the hazards of infancy than babies of any previous year. Present indications are that infant mortality declined during the year to a new minimum of 29 per 1,000 live births. It will be the first time that the rate has fallen below 30."

Let's Close the Gap

THE United States Public Health Service announced last week the following very interesting statistics:

Length of life, white men 65.5 years
Length of life, nonwhite men 58.1 years
Length of life, white women, 71 years
Length of life nonwhite women 62.5 years

Simple arithmetic shows that:

(1) White men live 7.4 years longer than nonwhite men.
(2) White women live 8.5 years longer than nonwhite women.

Roughly the difference in longevity between white and nonwhites in the United States is eight years. In 1900 the difference was about 15 years.

The gap that is gradually closing existed in the first place because of a number of inequalities that have no place in the American pattern of life. The gap is like a stain and as long as it remains it reflects the failure of the American people to achieve the democratic ideals upon which the nation was founded.

The failure of many local and state governments particularly in the South to provide for the health and welfare of Negroes while at the same time maintaining health set-ups for whites has been so appalling that private agencies and the federal government have been forced to step into the breach.

But all the blame has not been in Dixie. The ghettos of our large northern cities; the refusal of medical schools to accept Negroes as students; the barriers against Negro girls desirous of nurse training; the lily-white policy of hundreds of private hospitals—all these are factors contributing to the gap.

There are economic factors as well. Denial of jobs to Negroes, the refusal to upgrade workers because of race; the inability of the Negro to secure training in certail fields; pay differentials—all these help keep that gap wide open.

And the gap can't close until these abuses of the fundamental laws of humanity and others not mentioned are ended.

There's ironic retribution in the failure of society to care properly and equally for all people. The welfare of the better cared for group is constantly endangered by the other.

It is therefore to the benefit of all that all are well cared for and that the gap is closed. There is no better time to start than now. this week. Negro Health Week.

Fla. Adds Special Emphasis to Health Week: Dr. Sowder

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Florida, like other Southern States, has good reason for adding special emphasis to the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 2-9, said Dr. Wilson T. Sowder, Florida State health officer.

"We are encouraged by the notable progress in the field of health during the past 20 years," Dr. Sowder added. "But so long as the colored death rate lags significantly behind that of the white population, we still have cause for concern.

Death Knows No Line

"Disease and death draw no color line. Among infectious diseases, for instance, anything that offers a peril to the minority creates a risk for all. That is why we are concerned with health education and prevention measures for such diseases as tuberculosis and venereal disease.

The progress Florida has made in increasing the life span of its colored population is shown in statistical tabeles compiled by the State Health Board's Bureau of Vital Statistics.

In 1930, for instance, the life expectancy of a minority group male infant was 46 years. By 1940, ten years later, the life expentancy was almost 52 years, a gain of nearly six years.

National Negro Health Week

This is National Negro Health Week, organized 36 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington in 1915. It is a good time for all of us, interested in the improvement and advancement of better health to take stock and to chart new goals for the future.

Our problem today is not a lack of knowledge about the skills and achievements of medical science. Our chief difficulty lies in the problem of getting people to apply the principles which science has already tested and proved.

Prehistoric man lived to the ripe old age of 18 years. In Roman Egypt nearly two thousand years ago, man's life span was about 22 years. In 1789 he could expect to live to the age of 35, and 50 years ago he reached the grand old age of 49 years.

But today, a child born into an American home has a sixty-five per cent chance of living to reach the age of 67. Truly this is a great advance over our prehistoric brother and a record of which we may all be proud.

Our problems today, in a streamlined age, are the chronic diseases, the diseases of an aging population.. We face the problem of mental illness, heart disease, kidney disease, diseases of the arteries and high blood pressure. Cancer strikes one out of six persons and medical science has yet to unlock the door which stubbornly holds the answer to its cause.

Dr. William Menninger, celebrated psychiatrist and teacher says: "Almost two million men were rejected from military services in World War II because of neuropsychiatric disorders. Seven hundred-twenty thousand men were discharged for personality problems during the same period. There were 280,000 admissions to general hospitals for mental illness in 1946. Recent studies reveal about three million compulsive drinkers in the U. S. We list seventeen million crimes committed in 1946 at a cost of from ten to eighteen billion dollars. From 250,000 to 400,000 persons under 18 years pass through juvenile courts each year."

Many of these are Negro children. That is why it is of special significance, along with hundreds of other reasons, why Negroes at this time of the year take stock and prepare for a long and more useful life of service.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK—APRIL 2-9

In celebration of National Negro Health Week, April 2-9, the Negro Health Committee of the Health and Welfare Council will present a Health Fair at Beecher Terrace, 1125 Cedar Court, Wednesday evening, April 5, from 7 to 9:30 O'Clock. The purpose of the program is to acquaint everyone with the health agencies in the Community. At the Fair there will be alive and still exhibits from the Central Louisville Health Center, the Central Dairy Council, the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, the American Red Cross, the Visiting Nurse Association, the State Health Department, the Planned Parenthood Clinic, the Louisville Tuberculosis Association, the YWCA, the YMCA, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, Plymouth Settlement House, the Police Department and other agencies.

The Woodman's Band is being invited to play.

Among other events planned are pantomines from S. Coleridge Taylor School, Madison Jr. High, Jackson Jr. High and Central High School.

At a meeting on Friday, March 17, Dr. J. H. Walls resigned as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. E. C. Brown was appointed Chairman for the coming year.

Plans For Negro Health Week

The veterans of Adult Academic Education plan to participate in the celebration of Negro Health Week—April 3-6. The Florence Street Adult Unit will have a one night worship. There will be a teacher-chairman, and a student-chairman. The workshop will be divided into 9 groups with open discussions and a summary at the end.

Consultants in different fields of health will speak to the men. Movies will be shown on Thursday night.

The Cuyler Street Adult Unit will have the following program: Dr. L. W. Thompson, Dentist, will speak to the Vets and Faculty Monday night, April 3; H. W. Leftwich will show some movies Tuesday night April 4; Dr. S. M. McDew, Jr. will give a health talk Wednesday night, April 5; Nurse Glover will show movies and Mr. C. V. Clay will speak to the School Thursday night April 6. Music will be furnished by the Veterans Glee Club and Ernest Tilson.

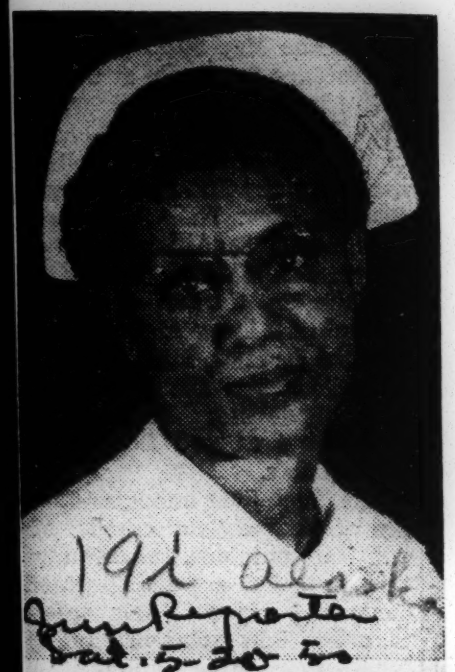
Alabama Nurses To Meet in B'ham

TUSKEGEE — The Alabama State Association of Registered Nurses, meeting here in the thirteenth annual session, voted to hold its 1950 meeting in Birmingham.

Some seventy delegates attended this session, of which about twenty were from Birmingham. Theme of the meeting was "Better Nurses Through Citizenship Cooperation."

Mrs. M. S. Whitfield of Tuskegee was re-elected president.

19i 1950 Alaska



NURSE LILLIAN McDANIELS has just arrived in Juneau, Alaska where she will work in the government hospital there. She is a graduate of the Fairmont Practical Nurses' School. Before she entrained to Seattle her friends feted her with a dinner party and showered her with gifts. She flew from Seattle to Alaska. —E. F. Joseph Photo

PARLEY VOTES TO AID NEGRO NURSE GROUPS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—Government-subsidized research to improve nursing education, extension of Federal social security benefits to all nurses and closer fraternity with Negro nurses groups were advocated at the Sixteenth Biennial Nursing Convention here today.

First reports indicated that all threee national organziations convening here favor some sort of merger. These groups are the American Nurses Association, the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Agnes Gelinas, president of N. L. N. E. and a professor at Skidmore College, urged the government subsidy.

The A. N. A.'s house of delegates again voted full participation by Negro nurse groups in the Association's widespread activities. A report showed all but four state nursing associations now accept Negro nurses and that eight southern states had voted to admit Negroes since 1946. The A. N. A.'s attitude toward the racial problem was singled out for special praise in a message by President Truman:

"The relative lack of Negro nurses must be given special attention. I want to commend your organization for helping to open up the use of training and health facilities to Negro nurses."

Congresswoman Says One-Third Of Nurses In Asia Are Negro Women

CHICAGO—More than one-third of the American nurses in the Asiatic Theatre are colored women, Rep. Frances P. Bolton of Ohio told a group of young women graduates of Provident Hospital School of Nursing at commencement exercises last week.

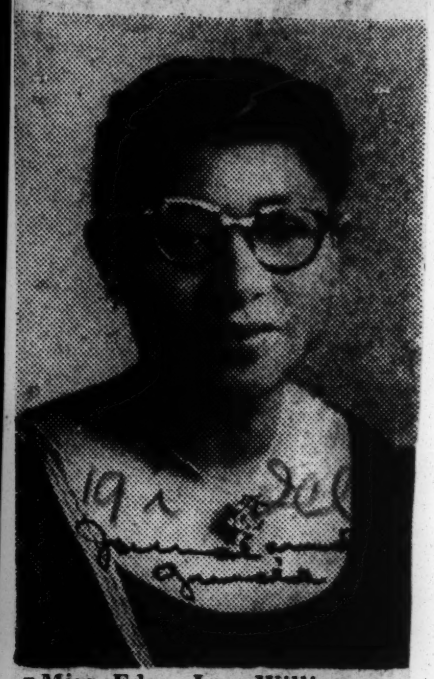
The Cleveland congresswoman addressed the nurses in International House in the 20th annual closing exercises of the institution. She told them that nursing has become one of the 'great' new fields of endeavor for colored women.

Pointing out that Provident is the only Negro school of nursing in the Middle-West, Mrs. Bolton said:

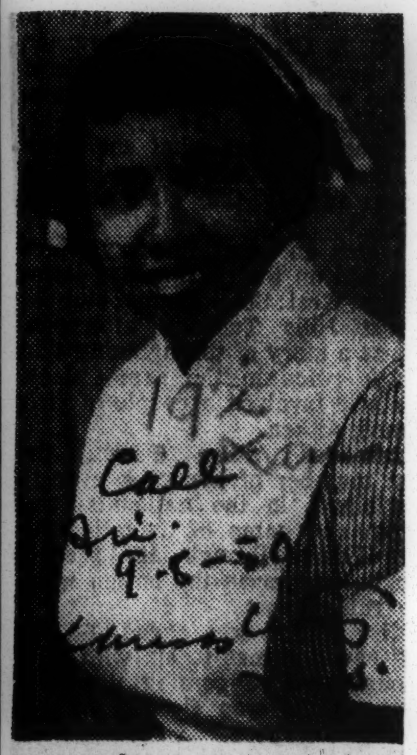
"You, who have received the highest standard of nursing training, have another great contribution to make. This is in the field of race relations. With the traditions of this great hospital a part of your very bloodstream, you young women will play a splendid part in the growth of tolerance and understanding."

She urged the young women to "get away from acting from a racial point of view. Think as an American, act as an American, be an American. You are of the Negro race. Be proud of it—and then forget it. Live so that you will build respect for yourself and for your race through efficiency in your own field of endeavor."

Employed As Nurse In White Hospital



Miss Edna Lee Williams, a native of Gates, N. C., is the first Negro nurse to be employed by the Pittsfield General Hospital in Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Williams is a graduate of the Lincoln Institute. Chicago, Ill.



ANOTHER FIRST.—Miss Doris Grice, daughter of H. M. Grice, Hutchinson, Kas., who became the first Negro woman appointed to the nursing staff at Grace hospital following her graduation there last week.

Completes Training

1st Lt. Ida A. Ross, 416 Salsbury St., Wadesboro, N.C., and member of the Organized Reserve Corps recently completed a 15-day tour of active duty training at the U.S. Hospital, Fort Bragg. A graduate of the medical college division of St. Phillips Hospital, Richmond, Va., Lt. Ross plans re-entering North Carolina State College at Durham in January to complete a course of study in public health nursing.

Promoted By NYU Administration

Estelle Massey Osborne, a native of Texas and resident of St. Louis and currently New York among other points in the nation, was among 20 members of the school of education's faculty at New York Universty to gain promotions. Mrs. Osborne was one of the newly appointed assistant professors from her department of nursing education.

A holder of several degrees (including the first masters degree in the field of nursing education at Teachers College, Columbia University), Mrs. Osborne has traveled and lectured in Canada, Europe, and throughout the United States. Her efforts at integration for nurses of all races is being felt and colleagues at NYU have found her students of all creeds enthusiastic over the wealth of resource material which Mrs. Osborne submits via her research and experience to them.

LOOKING OVER PICTURES and souvenirs which she gathered during her years of study of the Social Aspect of the Medical Care program in Great Britain is Miss Mary Lee Brown, R.N. Miss Brown is director of public health nursing and associate professor of nursing on the staff of Meharry Medical college, Nashville. Her work in Great Britain was done under the director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

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Nurse Denied Job at VA Hospital Because of Race

RICHMOND

A Roanoke nurse, first of her race to "serve" on the staff of McGuire VA Hospital here, is being "employed in absentia' following her official transfer from New York to the local Federal facility, it was learned Tuesday by the AFRO.

The nurse, Mrs. Marian W. Smith, told the AFRO she was turned down because of her color by officials who pointed out to her that the hospital has no housing facilities for colored nurses.

She boarded a plane and returned to NYC on Monday evening.

It is reported reliably that the young nurse was formerly employed at the VA Hospital in Roanoke, went out on maternity leave and when she returned, was told that there was no vacancy in which she could be employed.

She is said to have filed action under the President's FEPC order, which is still pending as far as is known.

Just how the NYC office, which transferred Mrs. Smith to McGuire, became involved is not known, but it is known that her transfer papers were in "perfect order"when she arrived at McGuire where she was not allowed to work.

Attempts to get details—any reliable information — on the case from both Dr. J. H. Wright, manager of McGuire Hospital, and the night supervisor of nurses proved futile Monday evening

Dr. Wright refused to discuss the case "until I have examined the records," and the supervisor directed the report to the day supervisor.

Admits Transfer Tuesday

On Tuesday morning an AFRO reporter talked with H. A. Chase, acting manager, while Dr. Wright is on vacation.

He admitted that Mrs. Smith was transferred to McGuire under "official orders" from the VA in NYC, but added that efforts were being made to place her at Roanoke, "the hospital of her choice."

Mr. Chase denied that Mrs. Smith was refused a position at McGuire.

He said that although she was not put through the routine processing incident to placement of Federal employees, "her name was placed on the payroll' and she was given "official leave of absence" for the time being.

Says Nurse Made Choice

This course was pursued, the acting manager said, because Mrs. Smith expressed a desire to serve at Roanoke, her home, "where she would be with her child and her family."

He added that McGuire officials were expecting to be in a position to place her there within the next two weeks.

Mr. Chase said it would have been a waste of time to have processed Mrs. Smith's placement formally at McGuire, where she would have remained only about two weeks, then undo that work at the end of the period to transfer her to Roanoke.

No Work, But She'll Get Paid

The hospital's action would cause Mrs. Smith no "inconvenience or loss of pay," Mr. Chase, said, pointing out that her name had been duly placed on the McGuire payroll.

"You mean to say that although Mrs. Smith is not working at McGuire, she will draw her check from the hospital just the same?" he was asked. "I mean just that," he replied.

Lily-White Policy

The acting manager was then asked how many colored nurses were being employed at McGuire. He admitted that there were none and that there had never been any employed there.

Asked for the reason why that situation exists, he asserted that he did not know "if there is any special reason for it."

In spite of Mr Chase's feigned lack of knowledge, it is known for a fact that the present housing facilities for nurses at McGuire Hospital have been designated for "white nurses," and that officials have refused consistently to alter the lily-white dormitory policy.

Issue Raised Before

This same situation was discussed more than once with the former head of the insitution whom Dr. Wright succeeded.

He used the alleged fact that white and colored nurses could not occupy the same building in Virginia as an excuse for his refusal to employ any colored nurses.

Since it has not been possible to confer with Dr. Wright on the question since this issue arose, it is not known definitely whether he is following the same policy as did his predecessor, and whether he is using the same excuse as a basis of his failure to employ colored nurses.

Whatever the circumstances, the AFRO editor declared this week that a reporter or some member of the staff will be sent to interview Dr. Wright on the question just as soon as he returns to the hospital from his vacation.

The public will be informed through these columns of the outcome of that interview.

Negro Appointed To Ill. Pharmacy Board

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— A Negro pharmacist, Dr. Robert E. Giles, last week was appointed to the Board of Pharmacy Examiners for the state of Illinois. This appointment is believed to be the first of its kind for a Negro anywhere in the United States.

As a member of this board Dr. Giles will help control issuing of licenses to pharmacists throughout the state, and also will be in charge of examinations. This body's third big job is to guard against infractions of pharmacy laws of the state.

Of this new position, Dr. Giles said:

"I feel that this is a great honor. In the long run this means more for the Negro race as a whole."

In particular Dr. Giles felt that his job would help curtail malpractices in the filling out of prescriptions for Negroes. He said:

"The presence of a Negro on the board will tend to reduce breaches of the law by pharmacists in Negro communities. In the past a number of them have looked over the laws when it came to serving Negroes. This should be another step in the improvement of health for the race."

A well-established business man, Dr. Giles has operated his pharmacy at the corner of 38th and State streets for 31 years. He is a graduate of Howard university with B. S. and doctor of pharmacy degrees.

Married, he has a daughter and two grandchildren. He is a member of a family prominent in the field of health—with the following close relatives:

Dr. Charles Giles, deceased, and Dr. William D. Giles, a dentist and past president of the National Dental association, is his brother. Another brother Dr. Charles Giles is dead. His two cousins, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles and Dr. Chauncey Giles, are physicians.

The new member of the state pharmacy board, Sunday, Sept. 10, was the guest of honor at a cocktail party at the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity house. Host groups was the Chicago Ethical Pharmacists association.

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19k 1950

Meeting A Community Need

Citizens of Birmingham must face the grim and discouraging fact that a Negro doctor cannot practice in a single accredited hospital in Jefferson County. That situation can be remedied by the people of this community.

There are 37 Negro physicians in the Birmingham community. There are more than 200,000 Negroes. Should any one of them become ill enough to need hospitalization, the Negro doctor in charge of the case must relinquish all responsibility for it as soon as it enters one of Birmingham's accredited hospitals.

There are fewer than 350 beds in Birmingham's hospitals available for Negro use. As long as Negro physicians cannot care for their patients in our hospitals, cannot gain clinical experience in the city, cannot perform a surgical operation under proper conditions, cannot deliver a baby in an accredited institution, there is no reason why other competent Negro doctors should settle here. Thus a still greater burden is placed upon already overworked white doctors in hospitals and in private practice.

* * *

Disease is no respecter of persons. It is as likely to strike a white man as a Negro. It is possible that, because a Negro does not get proper medical attention, he may transmit a disease germ to a white person in any public place, on any streetcar, in any office building's elevators. White employers of Negro labor are thus constantly menaced by the poor health standards maintained by their colored workers; that fact is especially true when colored help is engaged in domestic service.

* * *

What can you do about it? You can do something very specific, and you can do it now!

Beginning today a campaign is under way to raise $150,000 by subscription for the erection of a hospital building to be used exclusively by Negroes. It will be an accredited hospital and it will be staffed by Negro doctors. It will be operated by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, a Catholic order. The site for the hospital, in the Tuxedo Junction section of Ensley, is already owned free of debt. There is slightly more than $100.000 in cash in the organization's bank account. If the people of this community raise $150,000 more, then the federal government will contribute $500,000. This sum of $750,000 will build a modern 60-bed hospital.

The campaign is being managed by Donald Comer and Louis Pizitz. Neither is a Catholic, but each is convinced the need is present and the cause is important.

* * *

There is one word of caution. While this hospital is sorely needed, the people of the community should realize that it alone cannot solve the whole problem of providing hospitalization for Negroes. Other steps must eventually be taken, including a public institution financed by public tax funds. Meanwhile, this campaign is proper and right, for the cause is worthy and urgent. This private hospital is a beginning, but it is not the whole answer to a very pressing problem.

Ala. Medics Make Recognition Bid

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—State Medical Association members through their president, Dr. R. S. Tisdale, last week served notice that they were desirous of becoming members of the white state medical society. Dr. J. M. Weldon, president of the all-white Alabama Medical Association declined comment in Mobile.

The Negro association met here last week in a three-day session.

Alabama

Negro Doctor, Nurse Convicted Of Falsifying Birth Certificates

A Negro physician and his registered nurse were fined $100 each and given suspended sentences of 180 days in Recorder's Court yesterday.

Dr. E. H. Ballard, 1420 Seventh Avenue, North, was convicted on a charge of falsifying birth certificates. His nurse, Ida Mae Wright, was convicted on a charge of practicing as a midwife without a license.

Their conviction came after the city produced five Negro women who testified that they had been attended by Nurse Wright at the birth of their children. The birth certificates were signed by Dr. Ballard as being in attendance, according to evidence.

Each of the women testified they paid $50 for the delivery of her baby. Some said they paid the doctor and others said they paid the nurse. Nurse Wright testified all the money was turned over to Dr. Ballard.

* * *

NURSE WRIGHT also testified that she had been a registered nurse since 1934 and had worked with Dr. Ballard about 10 years. Questioned about the license she said, "I'm not a midwife, I'm a registered nurse."

Dr. Ballard admitted signing all of the certificates as being present at the birth, although he was not. The doctor stated there were only 20 Negro physicians in Jefferson County with a population of 175,000 Negroes.

George V. Truss, of the Jefferson County Health Department, said there were no licensed midwives at present in Jefferson County.

Atty. Arthur Shores argued in defense of the defendants that there is an insufficient number of doctors to care for the Negro population. He said few white doctors would go to their homes to assist in delivery of babies.

IN FINDING THE defendants guilty, Judge Ralph Parker said, "There will be no falsifying of records as long as I am judge. I do think there should be periodic examinations held for midwives because I do not believe there is sufficient medical service for the Negro population."

Alabama Negro Doctors Ask Medical Society Membership

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 10—(AP)—Negro physicians have voted to seek admittance into Alabama county and state medical societies.

They passed a resolution to that end during the closing session of a three-day meeting of the Alabama State Medical Association at Tuskegee Institute Friday.

This association is composed of all qualified Negro physicians in the state. It is separate from the Medical Association of the State of Alabama composed of white physicians.

Sponsors of the anti-segregation resolution said exclusion of Negro doctors from county and state medical societies has worked to the disadvantage of Negro patients.

AT MONTGOMERY Dr. Douglas L. Cannon, secretary-treasurer of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, said membership applications must come through the county medical societies.

"The county groups would have to pass on physicians accepted in their ranks, regardless of race," he said, "and the state organization has no control on their decisions."

Dr. Cannon said members of county societies automatically are members of the state association.

* * *

AT YESTERDAY'S meeting proponents of the resolution asking admittance into the white medical association said the present system blocks doctors who are otherwise qualified to membership in the American Medical Association.

The A. M. A. requires membership in county and state medical socities. A. M. A. membership is in turn a prerequisite to certification to any of the specialty boards

This situation, the resolution backers said, influences many Negro doctors to transfer their practices to areas where they are admitted to all medical societies on the basis of merit.

Sponsors pointed out that some states of the South already have admitted Negro doctors to their medical associations. In Alabama they added, the dental and nurses professions have adopted this step and many have been admitted.

Dr. R. E. Tisdale, former professor at Tuskegee Institute, and now a practicing physician in Montgomery, is president of the association Dr. L. F. Swann, Birmingham, secretary, and Dr. E. B. Good, Mobile president-elect.

Alabama Negro MD's Ask to Join Medical Groups

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This situation, the resolution backers said, influences many Negro doctors to transfer their practices to areas where they are admitted to all medical societies on the basis of merit.

This same situation deters many promising young doctors from setting up practice in the state, they said.

Dr. R. E. Tisdale, former professor at Tuskegee institute, and now a practicing physician in Montgomery, is president of the association. Dr. L. F. Swann, Birmingham, secretary, and Dr. E. B Good, Mobile, president-elect.

Negro Doctors Seek To Join State Societies

Physicians Ask Admittance To Boost Medical Standards

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 10—(AP) — Alabama Negro doctors want membership in county and state medical societies along with white physicians.

They voted Friday at the annual Alabama State Medical Association (Negro) meeting here to seek admittance as a means of raising standards of medical treatment for their race.

Dr. R. E. Tisdale, president of the association, said Florida recently opened ranks for Negroes in its white medical association. A petition asking for the same status for Negro physicians is pending in Georgia, he added.

The Montgomery physician pointed out that Negro dentists have been allowed in the Alabama State Dental Association for some 10 years and Negro nurses in the nurses association.

"Until Negro doctors are accepted into state and county societies," he said, "they are barred from certification as specialists by the American Medical Association."

Separate Organization

Tisdale's association is separate from the medical association of the state of Alabama which is composed of white physicians.

At Mobile Dr. J. M. Weldon, president of this group, declined comment on the anti-segregation proposal for the present.

However, Dr. Douglas L. Cannon, secretary-treasurer, said at Montgomery that membership applications must come through county medical societies.

"The county groups would have to pass on physicians accepted in their ranks, regardless of race," he said, "and the state organization has no control on their decisions."

Dr. Cannon said members of county societies are automatically members of the state associations.

Those sponsoring the anti-segregation resolution at Friday's meeting said exclusion of Negroes from county and state societies has worked to the disadvantage of Negro patients.

Because they aren't permitted membershop, they said, Negro doctors, otherwise qualified, are blocked from membership in the American Medical Association.

Require Membership

The AMA requires membership in county and state medical societies, spokesmen said, and AMA membership is prerequisite to certification to any of the specialty boards.

Dr. Tisdale said Alabama has one Negro physician who is a member of the American College of Surgeons which certifies those with special training in that field.

He identified him as Dr, L. M. Mahone, chief of the urological division at the Negro veteran's hospital here.

Mahone has retained his membership in the Cook County (Chicago) Medical Society in Illinois, Tisdale explained, and hasn't been admitted to any county group in this state.

Because they face discrimination in their profession in the South, resolution sponsors said, many Negro doctors transfer their practices to areas where they are admitted to all medical societies on basis of merit.

This situation also deters many promising young doctors from setting up practice in the state, they said.

Dr. Quinland, Noted Pathologist, Promoted

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., (ANP) — Dr. William S. Quinland, noted pathologist and head of the laboratory service at the VA hospital here, was promoted recently to the "chief" grade by the VA in Washington.

The promotion was based on his meritorious accomplishments during three years' tour of duty here. In addition to his duties at the VA hospital, he serves as consultant pathologist to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, and as pathology instructor for the organized residency program between the two hospitals.

Leaders Deplore Bias Against Negro Medics In City of Birmingham

19k Ala
Courier Sat. 8-12-50

BIRMINGHAM—Citizens here utilized the pulling up stakes by Dr. E. H. Ballad, who is now making his home in Los Angeles, to dramatize the bias against Negro doctors in Birmingham.

Dr. Ballard was honored at a farewell banquet given by the Greater Birmingham Negro Business League, Aug. 2, at which he was lauded for his militant fight for medical opportunities.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson presented him a scroll on behalf of the league. A. G. Gaston, former president of the National Negro Business League; W. E. Shortridge, former president of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Dr. P. S. Moten, and W. C. Patton, league president, were among the speakers.

He had been previously honored by the Mineral District Medical Society, headed by Dr. Henry Clay Bryant; by the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and by the St. John AME Church.

Congratulations! . . .

Laurels to the outstanding surgeons who rated membership in the American College of Surgeons, which held its thirty-sixth clinical congress in Boston last week . . . Dr. Helen O. Dickens of Philly was the only Negro woman to be named . . . Men included Drs. Asa Yancy of Tuskegee . . . Matthew Walker, Nashville . . . Ellsworth E. Hashbrouch, and William M. Jones of Chicago . . . Lowell C. Wormley, Phoenix, Ariz. . . . Remus Robinson, Detroit . . . Marion Wilson, Baltimore . . . and John R. Finley of Cleveland.

Doctors Attend American College Of Surgeons

The meeting of the American College of Surgeons being held in Boston from October 23-27 has attracted eminent specialists in the medical profession from all parts of the country. Prominent Atlantans in attendance are Dr. Richard C. Hackney, Dr. F. Earl McLendon and Dr. J. B. Harris. Dr. Joseph Walker of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, joined the group enroute and is attending the sessions.

Honor 9 Surgeons

BOSTON, Mass.—Nine leading Negro surgeons, including a Philadelphia woman gynecologist, were elected to membership in the Congress of the American College of Surgeons here last week.

The organization's thirty-sixth clinical meeting saw Dr. Helen O. Dickens, a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, become the first Negro women to be so honored.

Other surgeons named were Drs. Remus Robinson, Detroit; Marion Wilson, Baltimore; Asa Yancey, Tuskegee, Ala.; Matthew Walker, Nashville, Tenn.; John R. Finley, Cleveland, Ohio; Lowell C. Wormley, Phoenix, Ariz.; Ellsworth Hasbrouch, and William M. Jones, Chicago.

BRILLIANT! . . . Dr. Helen O. Dickens of Philadelphia is the first Negro woman to make membership in the American College of Surgeons. Chief of obstetrics and gynecology at Mercy-Douglass Hospital, she was graduated from Illinois and Pennsylvania Universities and is a Delta Sigma Theta soror. The wife of Dr. Pervis Henderson of Savannah, Ga., she is the mother of a four-year-old daughter, Helen.—Bali Photo.

Fire Wipes Away Offices Of Dr. Stanley Ish At Marion, Arkansas

Young Medic, Wife Were Away In Hot Springs

Fire of undetermined origin, completely destroyed the home and offices of Dr. Stanley Ish, Marion, Ark., Sunday afternoon, March 26, between 1 and 2 p. m. leaving the Dr. and his wife and occupants of four two room apartments homeless.

The building, which had housed a garage and the doctor's office and living quarters, until a few weeks ago, was owned by John Gammon, prominent Arkansas planter.

About Feb. 1, Mr. Gammon began the renovation of the building and converted the first floor garage into living quarters for four families.

In the house when the blaze was discovered were Mr. and Mrs. China Jones and their two year old baby son Smelling smoke, Mr. Jones went to investigate and said that he saw smoke coming from a back window on the North side of the house.

Lewis Armistead, Marion, Ark., businessman, and friend of Dr. Ish, said that he approximated the damage to amount to more than $20,000 as he knew of several new machines that Dr. Ish had recently bought costing many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Armistead called Dr. Ish's father, Dr. Stanley Ish, Sr., in Little Rock to tell him of the fire which had destroyed all the worldly possessions of his son. Dr. and Mrs. Ish were on their way to Little Rock from Hot Springs, Ark., where they had spent the weekend.

Arriving in Marion late Sunday night, Dr. and Mrs. Ish looked at what remained of their former home — two brick chimneys — and came to Memphis, where they are staying temporarily with Mr. and Mrs A. Maceo Walker. Mrs. Walker is a sister of Dr. Ish.

Residents of Marion were greatly alarmed at the fire which destroyed the doctor's home and office They expressed alarm because Dr Ish is the only Negro doctor in the community and they have come to depend on him as a physician and personal advisor. There are two white physicians in the neighborhood but both are elderly and unable to make night calls.

1st Negro Takes Optometry Exams For License To Practice In Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Dr. William H. Townsend, 35, of Earle, has completed his three-day examination for a license to practice optometry in Arkansas.

He is the first Negro to come before the Arkansas State Board of Examiners in Optometry.

Dr. C. G. Melton, board president, said Dr. Townsend was accorded the same treatment as the nine white candidates who took the examination in Albert Pike hotel.

"He was qualified to take the examination and we gave it to him," said Dr. Melton. "If he passes, he will be given full recognition in the profession and will be privileged to attend sessions of the Arkansas Optometric Association."

Results of the examination will not be known for about two or three weeks.

If he passes, Dr. Townsend said he plans to practice either in Little Rock or in Pine Bluff.

"The only way to improve the South is for young graduates and professional men to stay in the South and not run off to other regions," he said.

Unmarried, Dr. Townsend did his undergraduate work at Tuskegee Institute and attended Northern Illinois College of Optometry at Chicago. During World War II, he served in North Africa, Italy, France and Germany.

Dr. G. W. S. Ish Jr., Only Negro Physician in a Big Cotton County in Ark., Sees Everything From Colds to Cancer

By J. G. Coughlin

Delta Doctor

MARION, Ark. — Young Dr. G. W. S. Ish Jr., only Negro physician in a big Arkansas cotton county whose population is over 75 per cent colored, has, during his few years out of medical school, won the admiration and respect of all who know him.

If, while establishing his practice, he had to endure the humiliation and insults which some white folks still consider "Southern tradition," he was repaid with satisfaction that comes from doing a great and needed work.

However, satisfaction is not his only compensation. Even with all the charity work young Dr. Ish makes more than just a good living—lots more, he says, than some of his classmates who hung out their shingles in Chicago, New York or Detroit.

Living in a second floor apartment next to his office, Dr. Ish can call twenty-four hours a day, but he manages to get most of his work over by seven to have some time left with his attractive wife, whose mother is Etta Moten, distinguished actress and singer.

The doctor's office in Marion, Ark., is only fourteen miles from Memphis, Tenn., where the popular young couple now and then goes to take in the bright lights and some social activities of the sort they both gave up when the young doctor decided his life's work was in Arkansas.

Marion has a population of only 758, but the doctor's patients come in from a twenty-five mile radius in Crittenden County, with a Negro population around 40,000. He opened his office in 1947 at the urgent invitation of the Negro Business League. Since then more than 2,000 patients have been treated for what he declares include "practically every disease you ever read about in medical school."

"General practice in the Delta may at times be rough, but it is never dull," Dr. Ish said.

By far the most prevalent malady is backache, which Dr. Ish claims amounts to an occupational disease in the cotton country—the combined result of overwork and malnutrition. Men and women, even children, work hard all day in the fields under a blazing sun without even the simplest dietary necessities like milk and vegetables, and end up in a doctor's office with muscular spasms, some so tense and rigid they have to be helped in or even carried.

"Immediate treatment is simple and effective," he said, "but when they are able to walk out under their own power a few minutes later they think I have performed some kind of miracle," he said.

"But the real miracle is getting families to buy a cow, especially where growing children have to be fed, and to start a garden and raise some vegetables. Any doctor can bandage a cut or treat minor ailments, but the most valuable doctor in this country is the one who can get his patients to eat the right food and stock some kind of medicine cabinet with simple remedies, and use them intelligently."

A more difficult miracle Dr. Ish—and others like him—hope for is the realization by white planters that health and efficiency are one and the same thing, that there can't be a sound economy when a large section of people is intermittently sick with preventable disease. Far too many cabins are set in fields where cotton is planted right up to the foundation, with no room for even a shade tree, let alone a garden — not even room to keep a cow, and no kind of shed if there were room.

To add to the doctor's problems there are innumerable "potions" and "cures" still believed in and practiced by families, handed down through generations that have had at least only indifferent care and little if any schooling. But catnip tea for hives and elderberry leaves for absesses are fast giving way to modern medication.

"These people aren't bound to their pathetic superstitions and their primitive treatments," Dr. Ish said. "They are sick and something has to be done, but all they know is the homely treatment handed down from slave days, or the patent medicines sold in country stores. When you can teach them what should be done, there are no more cooperative people anywhere."

Dr. Ish urges medical school graduates to consider the South where opportunities in private practice are as good as the need is great for colored physicians.

"These people need help they can get only from doctors of their own race," he said. "They are not lacking in intelligence or cooperation, but they have been without adequate medical care for so long—and have so much to learn about even simple hygiene and diet—that it will be years before they can even hope to conquer the diseases that take such a terrific toll in sickness and death."

Dr. Ish told of one farmer who used to bring in whole armfuls of sick children, and finally followed the doctor's advice to get a cow and plant a garden. He hasn't showed up since.

"A lot of protracted illness has resulted from improper diagnosis by unqualified doctors . . . and by competent doctors who are just too busy to be bothered about a sick Negro—especially a sick Negro who can't pay his bill every time he comes in," Dr. Ish said.

"One woman came in who had been taking treatment for high blood pressure. I sent her to a specialist in Memphis who found she was suffering from a brain tumor. An operation was performed and was successful, and the woman hasn't been sick since."

With his waiting room full most of the day, Dr. Ish makes no attempt to keep or use complete surgical and diagnostic equipment, preferring to send doubtful cases—or those where specialized treatment is definitely indicated—to city specialists. He has referred patients to specialists in Memphis and St. Louis, even Chicago when they have relatives where they can stay after hospitalization or during treatment. And other doctors refer patients to him from as far as Forrest City on the road to Little Rock and Blytheville, about sixty miles north.

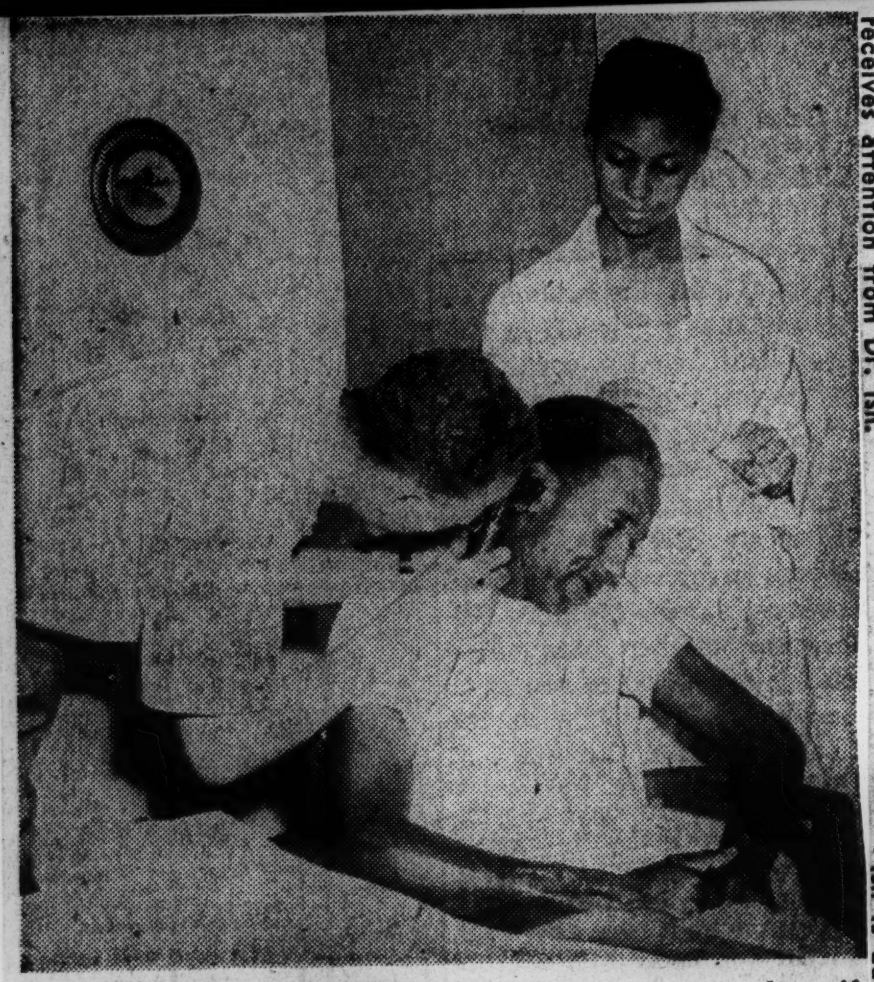
The son of a prominent Little Rock physician, Dr. Ish is a graduate of Howard University, Washington. He met his wife when they were both students at Talladega College in Alabama. Dr. Ish was practicing in Little Rock when the delegation from Crittenden County asked him to set up his practice there.

"At first I was reluctant to settle in such a small community," Dr. Ish said. "My wife gave up an unusually interesting social life in Chicago to come with me to Marion. But we have not regretted our move.

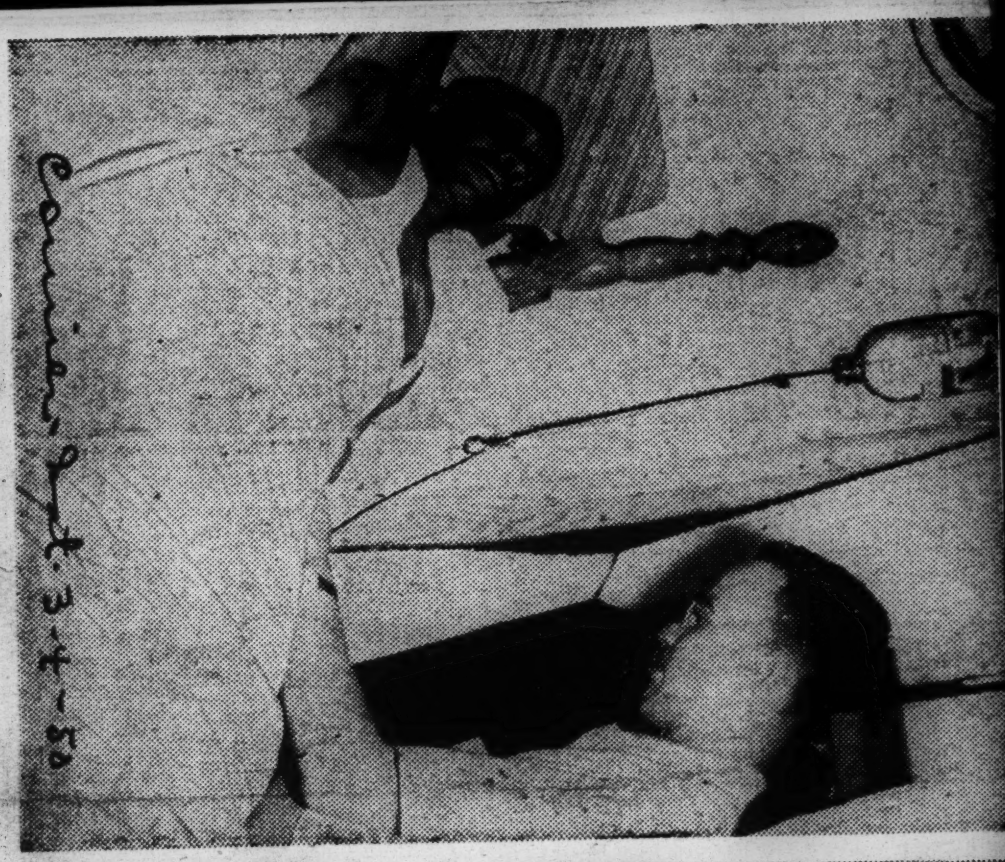
"Being a doctor in the South, where so many Negro patients have received largely indifferent care from white doctors, is a challenge that will inspire any doctor who believe in service as well as personal and professional success. And his efforts are repaid as patients learn to eat the right foods, learn to use simple medicines and start their children with somewhere near the health they are entitled to.

"I have people coming in now for routine checkups when they aren't sick; this was practically unknown when I came here two years ago. We need more general practitioners in every section of the South. Most of it is virgin territory for qualified, competent colored physicians, who can make $10,000 a year and higher in private practice."

Dr. Ish bandages sore finger of two-year-old Vernon Mason as his sister and brothers look on.



Frank Keaton, victim of acute congestive heart failure, receives attention from Dr. Ish.

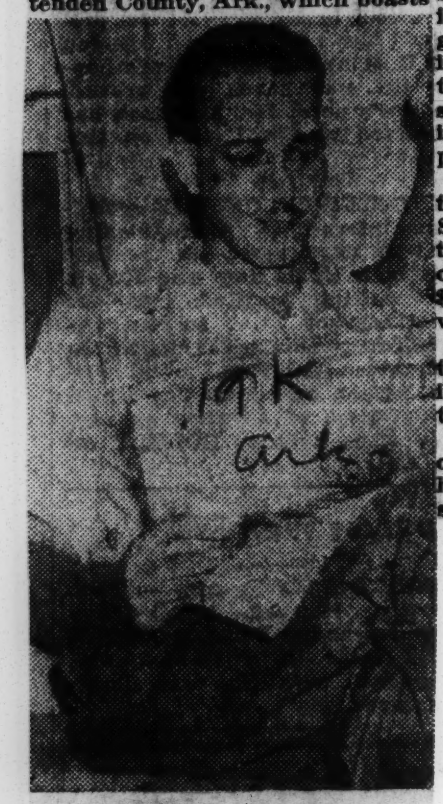


Young Dr. Ish rests at home with his pretty wife. Mrs. Ish is daughter of celebrated Ett

Businessman and planter John Gammon turns himself over to Dr. Ish for complete check-up.

The Courier Salutes

A HEARTY SALUTE is in order for Dr. G. W. S. Ish Jr., the lone Negro physician in Crittenden County, Ark., which boasts



DR. G. W. S. ISH JR.
. . . hes in virgin territory

of a Negro population approximately 40,000 persons.

Fresh from Howard University Medical School, Dr. Ish set up his office in Marion, Ark., at the behest of a delegation from Crittenden County. The young physician had begun practicing in Little Rock when the call came. Beset with apprehension over making such a move, Dr. Ish took his wife with him to Marion and is now doing better than many of his classmates who hung out their shingles in big northern cities such as New York, Chicago and Detroit.

Declares Dr. Ish, "At first I was reluctant to settle in such a small community. Being a doctor in the South where so many Negro patients have received largely indifferent care from white doctors, is a challenge that will inspire any doctor who believes in service as well as personal and professional success.

"We need more general practictioners in every section of the South. Most of it is virgin territory for qualified, competent colored physicians, who can make $10,000 a year and higher in private practice."

Dr. Ish feels that the opportunities are as good as the need is great for Negro physicians in the South.

The question is, how many of our young medical graduates have the courage to take the step Dr. Ish did?

Appointed—

Dr. Gregory Carlyle Murray was recently appointed to the position of resident surgeon at the Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. Originally from Washington, D. C., Dr. Murray is the first Negro resident at the hospital.

RESERVIST GOING PLACES:

Dr. Lee Breaks Ice at Naval Hospital

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Lt. (jg) John W. Lee, Medical Corps, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lee of Route 3, Blackstone, Va., is serving at the Naval Hospital at the Naval Training Center, the first colored doctor to serve there.

Dr. Lee joined the Naval Reserve in July, 1949, and was commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Medical Corps, being assigned from there to the medical department at San Diego as junior medical officer.

After graduating from Nottoway Training School, he entered Virginia State College at Ettrick, where he obtained his BS in Chemed, completing his education at the Howard University School of Medicine in Washington.

It was while he was receiving his internship at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital at Winston-Salem, N.C., that he married the former Ruth LaVerne Tucker, also of Blackstone.

Commends Navy Highly

At the present time Dr. and Mrs. Lee are living at 3946 Yosemite St., in San Diego with their 7-month-old daughter, Carolyn Yvonne.

Answering the question foremost in the minds of many Americans Dr. Lee said:

"Since my entry into Naval service I have been regarded by all personnel as physician and an officer. This feling has extended down the line from commanding officers to the newest recruit.

"It is my belief that young Americans of any race, who find it difficult to further education or to prepare themselves for a worthwhile trade, should look into the Navy where there are such wonderful educational programs, and, for those who strive. advancement."

Dr. Henry Butler Jr. Appointed to Staff Of Good Samaritan

By THEO NIX THOMAS

Dr. Henry Rutherford Butler, Jr., was appointed to the staff of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan last week as an associate in medicine, marking the first such position going to a Negro. The action was taken at a board meeting Feb. 28.

Dr. Butler, who specializes in internal medicine and heart disease, has had a long, rich experience in the field of medicine. He received his medical training at the Harvard Medical school and is also a graduate of Atlanta university.

He has been in Los Angeles since late 1946, coming here after having served in the Army on the staff of the 1000-bed regional hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., as assistant chief of medical service and chief of the heart department. He was in the Army about 3½ years, and was a lieutenant-colonel at the time of his discharge.

The native of Atlanta, Ga., has served on the staff of the Methodist hospital for about a year and will continue in this capacity, he said. His late father was a general practitioner in Atlanta.

Dr. Butler was awarded a Rosenwald fellowship in medicine, just before the outbreak of World War II, to study internal medicine, diagnosis and heart disease. He studied for more than a year in London on this project and was guest physician at the London hospital, hospital of the London Hospital Medical school, University of London.

After his Rosenwald study, he practiced in Boston and Quincy, Mass., and was an assistant in the heart clinic, Boston City hospital.

Dr. Butler has traveled extensively in England and Europe on five different occasions. He visited hospitals in England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Scotland during these periods.

"We're in the forefront in medical science," he declares, "because of the opportunity, freedom and resources with which to pursue its study and practice in the United States."

The physician holds a diploma from the National Board of Medical Examiners, a citation and Army Commendation Ribbon for Meritorious service. He did his internship at the General hospital in Kansas City, Mo.; is a member of L.A. County Medical association and continues to carry membership in the Massachusetts Medical society (for "sentimental reasons"), oldest such organization in this country.

Dr. Butler holds licenses to practice in five states: Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas and California. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Sigma Pi Phi boule and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason (Prince Hall affiliation) and a Shriner.

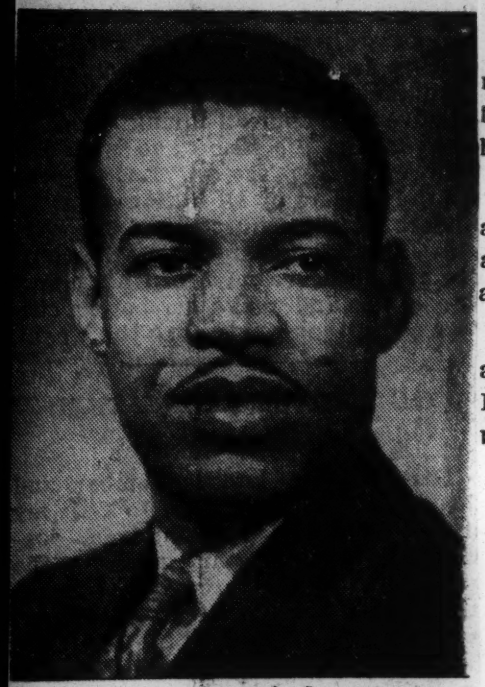
His offices are at 1156 W. Jefferson boulevard. A member of the Congregational church, he is married and his mother resides with him and his wife at 2228 W. Adams boulevard.

ASSOCIATE ON GOOD SAMARITAN STAFF—High honor came last week to Dr. Henry R. Butler Jr., when he became the first Negro named to the staff of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan. The native Georgian, who came to Los Angeles in late 1946, will serve as an associate in medicine. (Morehead Photo)

DR. THOMAS BROWNE FIRST NEGRO TO INTERNE AT COUNTY HOSPITAL

Dr. Thomas W. Browne, Meharry Medical College graduate, June, 1950, will begin interneship at Highland-Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, California on July 1, 1950. He is the first Negro to be appointed as interne at that institution. Dr. Browne completed his pre-medical training at Bishop College and the University of California. Likewise he has completed additional graduate work at the University of California where he was formerly employed as a research assistant. Dr. Browne is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and Kappa Pi Honorary Medical Fraternity. His many friends in the Bay Area are wishing him success.

DENVER'S NEW SURGEON



19k Colo

Denver is always proud and glad to receive new blood in her ever-growing civic, cultural and educational stream of business affairs. Sometimes it may be an expert in mechanics, in engineering, in music and in religious matters, but today, the Star offers you a young educated, well qualified doctor and physician, as well as a surgeon of much experience. That is none other than Dr. Edmund F. Noel, who has come to Denver to cast his lot with the people of Denver, sharing and receiving as he progresses toward the highest mark in his profession.

Dr. Edmond F. Noel, a native of Jackson, Miss., receeived his college education at Alcorn A and M College, graduating in 1937. He attended Meharry Medical College, graduating in May, 1941, with honors. He then served his internship at Homer G. Phillips Hospital (St. Louis, Mo.), from July 1, 1941, until June 30, 1942, at which time he was called to the Army in the capacity of Medical officer. He served in the Army four years, being discharged April 19, 1946. His tour of duty included 23 months' overseas duty as Commanding Officer of a Medical Collecting Company in the South Pacific. He was discharged with the rank of Captain. From July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1949, he was Resident Surgeon at The People's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. In October he spent two weeks at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., observing surgical technique.

Rec'd 1-14-50

He is on the Staff of Rose Memorial Hospital where he has performed two operations since opening his office.

Denver, Colo.

Coming to Denver with Dr. Noel are his wife, Mrs. Rachel L. Noel, and their son, Edmond F. Noel, Jr., aged 7.

Dr. Noel's office is located upstairs at 2601½ Welton St. in the Radio Pharmacy Building, with his telephone as KEystone 6615.

Found Guilty on 2 Counts

Convicted in Illegal Operation, Bribery

BRIBE SCORNED-

Ex-Patient Refuses Offer of Calif. Trip

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, was sentenced last Friday to serve from 28 months to seven years in jail for performing an abortion and then attempting to bribe his patient not to testify against him.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff in District Court here also revoked the doctor's license to practice medicine and denied him freedom on bond pending an appeal. The license revocation was suspended pending outcome of the appeal.

Charles E. Ford, Goodloe's lawyer, argued that there were six grounds for appeal and that an appeal bond should be set. But Goodloe was commited to jail when the judge refused the bond.

Bribe Refused by Witness

Dr. Goodloe, 53, a graduate of Howard University Medical School, was found guilty earlier, this month, of performing an abortion on Miss Gloria M. Huffman, 26 year-old white Baltimorean, in his office at 1836 S St., N.W.

Her boy friend, Capt. Andrew Gleeson, a white Army captain serving with colored troops at Fort Belvoir, testified that he paid Dr. Goodloe $350 for the operation.

The surgeon also was convicted of cinspiring to bribe Miss Huffman not to appear before a grand jury here which was investigating the abortion.

It was testified that through Miss Alice Galusha, a white clerk employed here by a chain drugstore, Dr. Goodloe iffered Miss Huffman a plane trip to California with incidental expenses to keep her from testifying before the grand jury.

In D.C. Practice 25 Years

Dr. Goodloe was sentenced to serve from 20 months to five years on the abortion charge. In addition, he received a total sentence of eight months to two years on the charge of bribery and conspiracy to bribe.

Dr. Goodlee, a physician here for twenty-five years, faced a possible maximum sentence of three to nine years and $4,000 in fines.

Judge Holtzoff said there were "no extenuating circumstances" in the case and he felt the crime was "purely a commercial proposition."

The judge said he had received letters in the doctor's behalf from "substantial citizens."

Miss Galusha, who is accused of acting as intermediary for Doctor Goodloe in the bribery attempt, is awaiting trial in September.

D. C. Medic Gets Long Sentence For Illegal Practice

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. William A. Goodlee, widely known physician, was sentenced last Friday to serve from twenty-tight months to seven years in jail for performing an abortion and then attempting to bribe his patient not to testify against him.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff in District Court here also revoked the doctor's license to practice medicine and denied him freedom on bond pending an appeal. The license revocation was suspended pending outcome of the appeal.

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Goodloe also was convicted of conspiring to bribe Miss Huffman not to appear before a grand jury here which was investigating the abortion. It was testified that thru Miss Alice Galusha, a white clerk employed here by a chain drugstore, Goodloe offered Miss Huffman a plane trip to California with incidental expenses to keep her from testifying before the grand jury.

Goodloe was sentenced to serve from twenty months to five years on the abortion charge. In addition, he received a total sentence of eight months to two years on the charge of bribery and conspiracy to bribe.

D. C. Hospital Gets First Race Doctor

WASHINGTON —(ANP)—Dr. Arthur L. Johnson of Baltimore has become the first Negro physician to be accepted for training at the Children's Hospital here.

Dr. Johnson began his duties in January. Children's Hospital has the largest out-patient clinic of any children's hospital in the world.

First Negro Doctor At Washington Children's Hospital

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Dr. Arthur L. Johnson of Baltimore has become the first Negro physician to be accepted for training at the Children's hospital here this month's issue of the Journal of the National association discloses.

Dr. Johnson, who began his duties in January, 1950, is presently assigned in the Out-Patient Clinic division where he examines and treats children as an externe. He is a graduate of Howard University Medical school in Washington and interned at Freedmen's hospital in 1943. In 1949 he served as a Research Fellow in Pediatrics at Howard university and Freedmen's hospital.

Children's hospital has the largest outpatient clinic of any children's hospital in the world. Negro children make up about 80 per cent of the children treated.

D. C. Medic Faces Stiff Prison Term

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (ANPA) — Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, is facing as high as nine years in jail for performing an abortion, criminal conspiracy and attempting to bribe the complaining witness not to testify against him. Fines totaling $6,000 also may be imposed on the three counts.

The reputedly wealthy physician, who owns a yatch among other things, was convicted last Wednesday by a jury in District Court here, which returned its verdict after 80 minutes deliberation.

His lawyer, Charles E. Ford, announced he would appeal the conviction.

Immediately after the verdict was returned, Judge Alexander Holtzoff committed Goodloe to jail and referred the case to a probation officer for investigation.

The judge told the jury, "There is no doubt as to the justice of your verdict." He added that he concurred in it.

In denying the 53-year old doctor freedom on bail pending an appeal, Judge Holtzoff declared.

"The defendant's story doesn't hold water. I am of the opinion he committed perjury during the trial ....I think the offense is aggravated by the attempt to pervert justice which I think saps at the very foundation of our institutions."

Dr. Goodloe Guilty On Three Charges; Faces 9-Year Term

Jury Finds He Tried To Silence Woman With Money After Illegal Operation

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

Dr. William A. Goodloe, 53, was convicted yesterday of performing an abortion, criminal conspiracy, and attempting to bribe the complaining witness not to testify against him.

A District Court jury deliberated 80 minutes before rendering the verdict of guilty on the three charges. The jury foreman was Oliver Hoyem, 59, of 3000 Connecticut ave. nw.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff committed Goodloe to jail and referred the case to the probation office for investigation. He set sentencing for June 23. Goodloe faces a possible maximum sentence of nine years and $6000 in fines on the three counts.

The judge told the jury, "There is no doubt as to the justice of your verdict and (the court) concurs in it."

In refusing Goodloe bail pending sentence, Judge Holtzoff declared:

"The defendant's story doesn't hold water and the jury obviously didn't believe it. I am of the opinion he committed perjury during the trial . . . I think the offense is aggravated by the attempt to pervert justice which I think saps at the very foundation of our institutions."

The operation was performed on Miss Gloria M. Huffman, 26. Statuesque and brown-haired. Miss Huffman, a Baltimorean, said that Dr. Goodloe was paid $350 and performed the abortion in his offices, 1836 S st. nw., last March.

She said she had been intimate with Capt. Andrew Gleeson, of Fort Belvoir, on November 5, and shortly afterward she discovered she was pregnant. Gleeson said that he learned of Dr. Goodloe through troops at the Army base.

Miss Huffman remained in Dr. Goodloe's home for three days after the operation, and reported some time later to Gallinger Hospital, when she continued bleeding. It was then that police interviewed her.

She said that in May, Miss Alice L. Galusha, a friend of Dr. Goodloe's, came to her in Baltimore. Miss Huffman charged that she was offered a free trip to California, including incidental expenses, if she stayed in a place where she could not be "contacted."

Dr. Goodloe's defense was that he treated Miss Huffman merely for bleeding, and never suspected that she was pregnant. He said that he believed that the charges were brought against him as a "shakedown."

Miss Galusha, who was indicted with him on the witness-tampering count, now awaits a separate trial.

Final argument yesterday in the case between Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. McLaughlin and defense attorney Charles E. Ford grew heated.

McLaughlin said of Goodloe:

"So far as he is concerned, Miss Huffman could have bled to death in the streets. He was hungry for that dollar."

At another point, McLaughlin declared:

"Don't let this defendant drag an honorable profession in the dirt by letting him get away with performing an abortion and then attempting to obstruct the ordinary course of law and justice."

Ford asked the jury:

"From what pregnancy did this case come? Maybe it was a general nine months before who made her pregnant and now she wants to dump an abortion on this defendant. The unemployed woman from California to Baltimore to Washington to Ft. Belvoir . . ."

Ford said that Dr. Goodloe was a reputable physician with more than 25 years of practice in Washington.

When the jury foreman said the defendant was guilty, Ford asked that the jury be polled. All said "guilty" except for the 12th talesman, Clarence Mayo, 60, of 1315 Franklin st. ne., who said "not guilty."

Dr. Goodloe Is Released From Prison

WASHINGTON (Special) — The United States Court of Appeals last Friday ordered the release of Dr. William A. Goodloe, 53-year-old Washington physician who since June has been serving a 28-month to seven-year term on a charge of criminal abortion. He was released under $7,500 bond pending appeal of the case.

The Court in ordering his release, indicated that there were "substantial questions of law" in the case based upon several incidents in Dr. Goodloe's trial which were considered prejudicial by his attorneys.

They contend that the racial issue was injected into the case which concerned an alleged operation upon a white Baltimore woman by a Negro. Also, the 12th juror when polled by the presiding Judge Alexander Holtzoff, answered "not guilty," later explaining that he found the doctor innocent on the first ballot but later changed his mind.

Another juror, it was alleged took notes illegally during the trial and the fact that the doctor was tried for bribery, conspiracy, and for committing an abortion at one and the same time was considered highly irregular.

Dr. Goodloe's appeal cannot be heard until fall. It is also possible that he may be able to practice until brought up again for trial since his attorneys contend that the appeal which stays his imprisonment also stays the revocation of his license. No new trial date has been set.

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D.C.

Budget Woes Blamed for Freedmen's Poor Diet

Hospital Powerless Under Restrictions Of Bureau System, Declares Dr. Payne

By N. S. Heaselrine
Post Reporter

The blame for substandard feeding of patients at Freedmen's Hospital was placed squarely on the Budget Bureau yesterday by Dr. Howard Payne.

Dr. Payne, a professor of medicine at Howard University and member of the hospital's executive committee, declared that under the "budget system" the hospital officials are powerless.

"They can't do anything about it until something really bad happens, like an epidemic of fatal diarrhea or a roof cave-in," Dr. Payne said.

Can't Complain Openly

Nor can they complain openly or initiate requests for needed funds, under the present restrictions on Federal budget maneuverings, he added.

Last Sunday the publication of a transcript of hearings before the House Appropriations Committee revealed the hospital's financial plight. Freedmen patients, the Congressmen were told, were being fed substandard diets so that money appropriated for their meals could be diverted to buy badly needed drugs.

Herman A. Johnson, acting superintendent, told the Congressmen that last year some $16,000 was transferred from subsistence funds to buy medical and surgical supplies.

Dr. Payne yesterday said no special funds have ever been allowed by the Federal budget makers for the purchase of streptomycin, antibiotic for tuberculars. Treatment costs for the drug alone runs about $110 a patient and as high as $600 for some patients.

Last month even the hospital's supply of X-ray films ran low and many persons who should have had the X-rays for detection and diagnostic purposes had to be turned down, Dr. Payne said. He heads the tuberculosis care division of Freedmen's Hospital, Federal hospital for Negroes.

Under the Federal budget making system, Dr. Payne explained, the hospital officials are given a budget "target," a sum they must keep within when they draw up their budget requests. This sum is so well below "realistic needs," he said, that hospital officials are required to ask for less than actual expected needs.

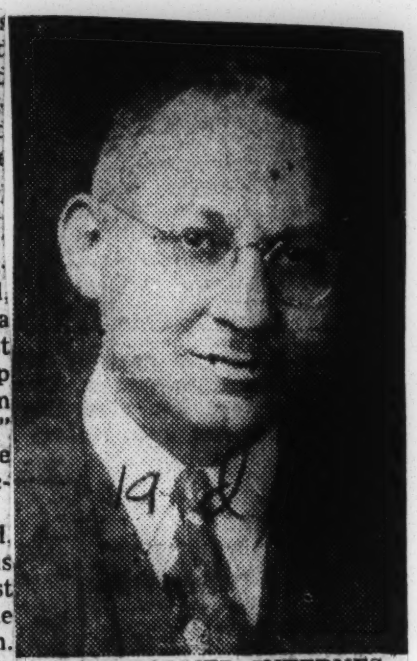
On top of this, Dr. Payne said, the Budget Bureau statisticians decide after the budget request has been sent to them that the original "target" was too high. So they cut down the requests "for reasons they only know."

Asked about such budget cuts, Johnson said yesterday that in the recent budget now before Congress the hospital asked $2,999,000, which was cut back by the Budget Bureau before submission to Congress to $2,631,000.

In the past two years particularly, Johnson said, Freedmen's has "suffered greatly" in its operations as a result of an inadequate supply account and nursing personnel.

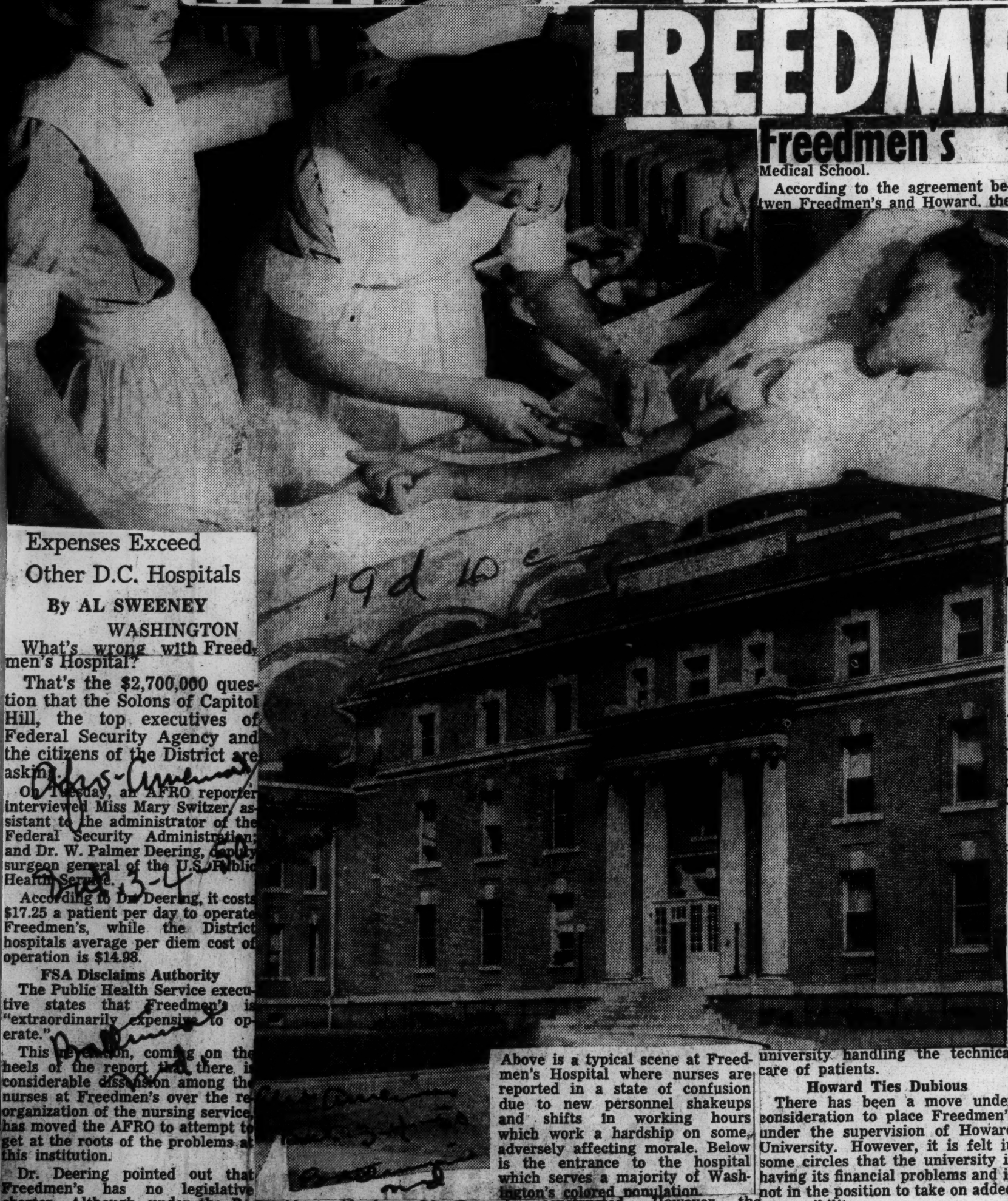
He pointed out that in 1947 a Congressional subcommittee inspected the hospital and recommended that its nursing personnel of 170 be increased to 246. But, though Congress accepted the recommendation and authorized the increase, he added, the Budget Bureau has never approved budget requests to pay for the needed additions to the nursing staff.

Under the budget now before Congress, Johnson said, Freedmen's will not only not get the needed nurses, but will have to lose eight nurses now on the staff.



HEADS FORMER INTERNES—Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Howard University Board of Trustees, who as president of the Association of Former Internes of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., will preside at association's 28th annual meeting at the hospital, June 6-7-8.

WHAT'S WRONG AT FREEDMEN'S?



Expenses Exceed Other D.C. Hospitals

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

What's wrong with Freedmen's Hospital?

That's the $2,700,000 question that the Solons of Capitol Hill, the top executives of Federal Security Agency and the citizens of the District are asking.

On Tuesday, an AFRO reporter interviewed Miss Mary Switzer, assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Administration; and Dr. W. Palmer Deering, deputy surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service.

According to Dr. Deering, it costs $17.25 a patient per day to operate Freedmen's, while the District hospitals average per diem cost of operation is $14.98.

FSA Disclaims Authority

The Public Health Service executive states that Freedmen's is "extraordinarily expensive to operate."

This revelation, coming on the heels of the report that there is considerable dissension among the nurses at Freedmen's over the reorganization of the nursing service, has moved the AFRO to attempt to get at the roots of the problems at this institution.

Dr. Deering pointed out that Freedmen's has no legislative charter. Although, under the Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1940 of the Federal Security Agency, Freedmen's was transferred from Interior Department supervision to FSA, the agency has no real legal authority over the hospital, he declared.

Set Up by "Honest Abe"

Freedmen's owes its existence to an Executive Order issued by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1865. The original order resulted in the construction of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Fifth and W Sts., N.W. That building still stands and currently houses the Howard University College of Dentistry.

Dr. Deering believes that the hospital could be operated more efficiently if a new building could be constructed. However, the Bureau of the Budget, he revealed, has refused to approve requests for the construction of a new hospital until Freedmen's status could be clearly defined.

Miss Switzer stated that Freedmen's was unique in that it is subsidized by Federal funds, yet operates as a general hospital, accepts paying patients and serves as a training center for the Howard University handling the technical care of patients.

Howard Ties Dubious

There has been a move under consideration to place Freedmen's under the supervision of Howard University. However, it is felt in some circles that the university is having its financial problems and is not in the position to take on added responsibility.

It has also ben suggested that Freedmen's be legally placed under the supervision of the U.S. Public Health Service.

At any rate, Miss Switzer and Dr. Deering feel that the divided responsibility of the supervision of the hospital should be ended. As it is now, in the words of Miss Switzer, "There is a lot of buck passing" as to who is responsible for Freedmen's control.

Above is a typical scene at Freedmen's Hospital where nurses are reported in a state of confusion due to new personnel shakeups and shifts in working hours which work a hardship on some, adversely affecting morale. Below is the entrance to the hospital which serves a majority of Washington's colored population.

Freedmen's Hospital Hit

Medical School.

According to the agreement between Freedmen's and Howard, the

Race Issue Injected

In their opposition to Mrs. Brenner, the members of the alumae group contend that the post should have been given to a qualified colored nurse, rather than a white person.

They also complain that the hospital heads posted no notification of an existing vacancy, which they feel is contrary to Civil Service procedure.

Reorganization Probe Slated

Mrs. Mabel Staupers, president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, in a long distance telephone conversation on Tuesday, admitted receiving a complaint about reorganization of the nursing administration.

Mrs. Staupers said that she was going to investigate the matter to determine whether the changes were made according to Civil Service procedure.

She said that last October, Mr. Johnson had told her about the reorganization of the nursing service. Mrs. Staupers stated that she isn't interested in the racial part of the questions.

Herman Johnson, assistant superintendent of Freedmen's, who was acting superintendent when the reorganization nursing plan went into effect, attributes the hospital's problems to loose management of the past.

He points out that from 1935 until the present there have been four different superintendents.

After Dr. Wililam Warfield Sr., retired in 1935, Dr. T. Edward Jones served from 1936 until 1941; Dr. John Lawlah, from 1941 until 1943; Dr. James L. Hall, 1943 until 1947; and Charles Burbridge from 1947 until present.

While this constant turnover in administrators was going on, Mr. Johnson points out, there was a corresponding change in nursing directors.

Nursing School Strife Aired

The current director of nurses, Mrs. Ella J. Younger, was appointed during 1945. Since assuming the post, Mr. Johnson revealed, she has received little or no co-operation from her top assistants.

According to the assistant superintendent, the Nurses Alumnae Association at Freedmen's opposed the appointment of Mrs. Younger, because they felt that a graduate of the nursing school should have the nursing directorship.

The Nurses Alumnae Association is now opposing the move which placed Mrs. Genevieve M. Brenner into the position of assistant director of nurses, while changing the titles of five former assistants.

Four of the assistant directors hold the title of supervisors, while the fifth has been demoted to a head ward nurse, it was pointed out.

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19k 1950

D.C.

Conviction Of Doctor Is Upheld

Dr. Wm. A. Goodloe Loses Case Before U. S. Appeals Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The United States Court of Appeals last Thursday affirmed the conviction of Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, on charge of attempting to perform an abortion, conspiring to offer a bribe to a government witness, and attempting to bribe the witness.

The illegal operation was performed upon Gloria M. Huffman, a white Baltimorean, early last spring. The operation became known when Miss Huffman became ill and was taken to a local hospital.

Alice L. Galusha, also white, was indicted with Dr. Goodloe on the bribery charges, but the two cases were severed and Dr Goodloe was tried alone on all three charges. He was convicted under each. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the abortion charge and to two years' imprisonment on the conspiracy and bribery charges. The sentences on the latter two charges are to run concurrently after the sentence on the abortion charge has been served.

* * *

DR. GOODLOE APPEALED. He contended that the trial had committed reversible error by permitting one of the jurors to take notes at intervals during the trial.

The appeals court said its view on the propriety of permitting note-taking by a juror "is that the matter is one for the sound discretion of the trial court." It added that it did not appear that the District Court here abused its discretion in denying the motion for a mistrial because the juror took notes of the testimony.

Dr. Goodloe also contended that the District Court should have directed his acquittal on the charge that he and Miss Galusha had attempted to bribe Miss Huffman not to testify against him during the grand jury investigation of the abortion. His contention was that no part of this offense took place in the District of Columbia.

* * *

THE APPEALS COURT, however, said the evidence showed that the attempt to bribe "was commenced, continued or completed here, even though most of the acts relied upon to constitute the crime were committed in Baltimore."

The evidence showed, the court pointed out, that Miss Galusha called on Miss Huffman at her home in Baltimore on April 20 and offered to pay her expenses if she would leave town and not appear against Dr. Goodloe before the District of Columbia grand jury.

It also pointed out that later Alice telephoned Gloria saying she was in Washington and was going to Baltimore to see her again, that on April 22 Alice visited the Baltimore apartment the second time and offered to buy an airplane ticket and furnish money for other expenses if Gloria would leave immediately for California.

* * *

TWO BALTIMORE POLICE officers hidden in a closet heard the conversation and arrested Alice.

The court put considerable emphasis upon the testimony of Dr. James M. Pair, a Baltimore physician, that Dr. Goodloe and Alice appeared at his office on April 22, and that upon leaving his office, Alice said she was going to try persuade them "to stop whatever they were trying to do to Dr. Goodloe."

From this testimony the court concluded that the attempt to bribe Gloria, which began in Baltimore on April 20, was continued in the District of Columbia on April 21 "by the telephone calls to Gloria and to Dr. Pair and was further continued here on April 22 when appelant and Alice Galusha set out for Baltimore. It was continued in Baltimore on that day until halted by the arrest of Alice."

Doctor Faces Abortion and Bribe Charges

Dr. William A. Goodloe, 53, a practicing physician in the District for 25 years, was arrested last night and charged with committing an abortion and conspiring to bribe a Government witness.

The Negro physician was arrested at 1836 S st. nw., where he makes his home and has his office, by Deputy United States Marshals Edward J. Geraci, Francis McCathran and Edward C. Rummer.

The deputy marshals said Dr. Goodloe is involved in the same case in which an attractive red-haired Washington woman, Alice L. Galusha, 26, was arrested Saturday in Baltimore. Detectives in that city allegedly overheard her try to bribe a witness not to appear against Dr. Goodloe.

Out On $10,000 Bond

Dr. Goodloe was released in $10,000 bond, $5000 on each charge.

He is scheduled to appear this morning before United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

It is expected that Miss Galusha, who is employed as an IBM operator in the central payroll office of Peoples Drug Stores and lives at 1343 Clifton st. nw., will be arraigned before Commissioner Lawrence at the same time.

Deputy marshals were sent to Baltimore late yesterday to return her to Washington.

Studied By Grand Jury

United States Attorney George Morris Fay previously announced that the District grand jury was considering the abortion case.

He admitted he tipped Baltimore police to keep a close watch on the home of a woman in northeast Baltimore, a vital witness in the abortion case, because he expected an attempt would be made to reach her.

Baltimore police said detectives were hidden in the woman's house when Miss Galusha called Saturday and attempted to persuade the witness not to testify against Dr. Goodloe. When arrested, Miss Galusha had $600 in her purse.

POLICE NAB DR. GOODLOE FOR ABORTION

Washington -Dr. William A.Goodloe, who enjoys a wide professional reputation in the District where he has been a practicing phycician for 25 years was arrested here on charges of performing an abortion and conspiring to bribe a Government witness. Released on a $ $7,500 bond, Dr. Goodloe is scheduled to appear this week before United States Commissioner Cyril S.Lawrence for arraignment.

The physician was arrested at his home where he maintains an office by two deputy U.S. Marshalls after Baltimore police had apprehended Alice L. Gallusha, a white chain drug store office employe, whom Baltimore detectives said tried to bribe a witness not to appear against Dr Goodloe.

Washington police charge Dr Goodloe performed an abortion this year on a Baltimore woman who now is the complaining witness against him. The witness had been subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury investigating the abortion charge.

According to police, Miss Galusha was driven to Baltimore by Dr. Goodloe with instructions to "fix" the witness.

Baltimore police were tipped off to the alleged bribery attempt before it took place by United States Attorney Morris Fay. The officers said they concealed themselves in the witness' home and heard Miss Galusha attempt to pass $600 to the witness not to appear against Dr. Goodloe.

They arrested Miss Galusha who is held under a $5,000 bond. Dr. Goodloe apparently did not take part in the direct bribery attempt, police said. Fay declined to discuss the abortion charge.

Indict Woman, Dr. Goodloe For Abortion

WASHINGTON—Dr. William A. Goodloe, Washington physician for 25 years, was indicted by a District grand jury on charges of committing an abortion and conspiring to bribe the Government's chief witness against him.

The grand jury at the same time indicted Miss Alice L. Galusha, white chain drug store employe on the conspiracy and bribery charge.

Dr. Goodloe is accused of having performed an abortion in February on a Baltimore girl. Authorities received a report of the illegal operation April 15 when the girl went to Gallinger hospital for treatment.

Miss Galusha is charged with offering the alleged victim of the abortion a ticket and money for a trip to California. Miss Galusha was arrested in Baltimore April 22 after Baltimore detectives allegedly overheard her offering to bribe the complainant in the case not to appear against Dr. Goodloe.

Were D. C. Physician's Phone Lines Tapped?

Prominent Doctor Held On Abortion Charges

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Were the telephone lines of Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, tapped to obtain the evidence which led to his indictment on charges of conspiracy to bribe a grand jury witness and influence her actions and testimony?

If so, what agency engaged in the act which has been roundly denounced by the United States Supreme Court and is permitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation only on orders of the Attorney General in serious cases, such as espionage and kidnaping?

These questions arise out of the overt acts Dr. Goodloe and Miss Alice L. Galusha, 26-year old white woman, jointly indicted with him, are alleged to have taken in carrying out their testimony.

THE $64 QUESTION is how **did officers know that Dr. Goodloe** on April 21 made a long distance telephone call from Washington to Dr. James M Pair, a physician, in Baltimore

If Dr. Goodloe's telephone wires were tapped, the evidence obtained may not be used in court against him, but it could very easily have served as a tip to have caused policemen to have been secreted in the home of Miss Gloria M. Huffman when the alleged offer of a bribe was made.

The indictment, returned by a grand jury here on May 8 gives a full account of the case

* * *

ACCORDING TO THE indictment, Dr. Goodloe performed an illegal operation on Miss Huffman last February 4, using an instrument of a kind unknown to the grand jury, and giving her pills also of a kind unknown to the grand jury.

DR. WILLIAM A. GOODLOE

Women Talk to Grand Jury

Case Drawn Up by Government

WASHINGTON

The Government's case against Dr. William A. Goodloe, wealthy physician, was presented to the grand jury on Wednesday.

Dr. Goodloe, who lives at 1836 S St., N.W., where he also has his office, is charged with performing an illegal operation and conspiring to bribe a Government witness.

The person on whom the Government says the operation was performed has not been identified. A spokesman for the U.S. Attorney's office told the AFRC Thursday, "The U.S. Attorney's office never makes public women's names in sex cases" until an indictment is handed down.

The person involved in the bride offer charge is Miss Alice L. Galusha, 26, white, of 1343 Clifton St., N.W. Detectives said that while in Baltimore they overheard Miss Galusha trying to bribe a witness not to appear against Dr. Goodloe.

When Dr. Goodloe appeared before U.S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence on Tuesday, the 53-year-old practicing physician was placed under $5,000 bond on the bribery count and $2,500 bail on the illegal operation charge.

A well-known sportsman, Dr. Goodloe is married to the former Juanita Jones, his second wife, by whom he has two children. His first marriage ended in divorce.

Miss Galusha, a drug store employee, was arrested in Baltimore, where the detectives say the bribe attempt was made.

Also listed as a Government witness was Miss Gloria M. Huffman, white, of Northern Parkway

Miss Huffman admitted that she did, but refused to say more.

Miss Galusha is under $10,000 bail on the bribery count.

D. C. Hospital Trains First Negro Doctor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Arthur L. Johnson of Baltimore, has become the first Negro physician to be accepted for training at the Children's Hospital here according to the Journal of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Johnson, who began his duties in January 1950, is presently assigned in the out-patient clinic division where he examines and treats children as an externe. He is a graduate of Howard University Medical School in Washington and interned at Freedmen's hospital in 1943. In 1949 he served as a Research Fellow in Pediatrics at Howard university and Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. Charles Drew Eulogized In Medical Journal

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association has been designated the Drew Memorial Number. A full account of Dr. Charles S. Drew's works, ended so tragically by an auto accident, is featured. It is illustrated with a favorite photograph.

Charley Drew, it is pointed out, was a sprinter. He was capable of tremendous bursts of energy for sudden supreme exertion. This attribute characterized his life and achievements.

Written in tribute by his schoolmate through high school and college, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University, it is more than an obituary. The style is easy narrative and treats in turn the early events and training that shaped Drew's character, his achievements as a celebrated athlete and coach, his formal training as a surgeon and scientist, his contribution to blood plasma development and his service as a surgeon and teacher.

Woman Tells Jury Goodloe Performed Illegal Operation

A statuesque 26-year-old unmarried woman testified yesterday before a District Court jury that Dr. William A. Goodloe performed an abortion on her here for $350 last February.

She is Miss Gloria Marie Huffman of Baltimore. She is the complaining witness against Dr. Goodloe, who has offices at 1836 S st. nw. He is charged with performing the illegal operation and with attempting to bribe Miss Huffman to go to California and not testify against him.

Miss Huffman was on the witness stand for more than an hour. The case will resume today in Judge Alexander Holtzoff's courtroom.

Holtzoff, it was learned, cautioned Prosecutor Arthur McLaughlin and defense attorney Charles E. Ford that he would tolerate no colloquy between them. They were told not to make remarks about each other in the case. Both have been bitter antagonists in many trials.

Miss Huqman began her testimony by saying she became pregnant after having relations in Baltimore November 5 with an Army captain.

She said that when she learned of her condition she came to Washington and talked to Dr. Goodloe.

Then, she described the operation in detail. She testified that when she complained of pain, Dr. Goodloe told her it was expected and that later would be so bad she might think she "hand Grangbusters in bed with you."

In his opening statement, McLaughlin said that in April she had to come back here because of hemorrhages, was given a preseription at Dr. Goodlee's office, but had to go to Gallinger Horpital when her condition worsened. It was then that police entered the case.

On April 19, according to McLaughlin, at Dr. Goodloe's request, Alice Galusha, a Peoples Drugstore warehouse employe, contacted Miss Huffman in Baltimore, and warned her that she would receive unfavorable publicity if she testified. Also, the prosecutor said Miss Galusha declared that "this man in Washington is influential."

On April 21, Dr. Goodloe took Miss Galusha to Baltimore, the prosecutor told the jury. The next day, while police listened in Miss Huffman's apartment, Miss Galusha offered her the money to fly to California and to take care of a sick sister, the court was told.

Doctors Denounce AMA Health Campaign

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Four prominent Negro physicians last week went on recor dhere as definitely opposing the current American Medical association campaign agains federal health insurance.

The four physicians were Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, former president of the National Medical association.

The se-medical men denounced the AMA advertising program as detrimental to the health needs of the Negro. In a public statement, the four doctors declared in part:

"When the AMA buys space in our Negro newspapers and magazines as part of its million dollar advertising campaign this month, we can only accuse this doctors' lobby of a cynical disregard for the health needs of Negroes and a callous indifference toward constructive action in their behalf.

"We feel it is tragic that the AMA lowers doctors to the level of salesmen by a campaign attacking President Truman's national health insurance program while its press agents claim they are trying to sell voluntary health insurance.

"For members of our group, that sales talk is just talk."

Claiming that Negroes do not get a fair deal in the so-called voluntary insurance programs, the complaining doctors declared that federal health insurance was the way out for Negroes. They also praised the federal program as a means of helping more Negroes obtain a medical education.

Howard Professor Given Grant For Dental Research

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. Raymond Hayes, professor of Oral Medicine in the College of Dentistry at Howard university, received a $2,997 grant to do research in relation to vitamin C blood levels to perio-dental diseases, according to an announcement made last week by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Dr. Hayes' project is only one of the 28 such projects which will be supported by FSA at 20 institutions located in 11 states and the District of Columbia.

The grants were approved by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service following recommendations by the National Advisory Dental Research council.

These projects, said Dr. Scheele, deal chiefly with the effect of dental diseases and defects on general health and with the effect of bodily illness upon dental health.

19k 1950

D.C.
Dr. Charles R. Drew

Drew Story Placed In Congressional Record of April 10

WASHINGTON—The story of the life, the work, and the untimely death of Dr. Charles R. Drew which appeared in the New York Times on April 2, and the editorial appearing in the Washington Post on April 6, were inserted in the Congressional Record last Monday by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota.

In requesting that these articles be included in the Record, Sen. Humphrey emphasized the fact that Dr. Drew was not only an outstanding physician in the District of Columbia, but a pioneer in the field of blood plasma.

"As a result of his brilliant research in that field," said the senator, "thousands of British and American lives were saved during the war."

Dr. Drew was killed in an auto accident in Burlington, N. C., on April 1, while enroute to attend the John A. Andrew clinic meeting at Tuskegee.

Pointing out that Dr. Drew's tragic accident is a profound loss to the whole American community, the Minnesota senator said, "It is fitting that we in the Senate of the United States give his achievements due recognition and express to his family, to his friends and to the members of the Negro race our sorrow at the loss of this great American."

There was no objection and the articles were printed in the Record on April 10th.

Drew Gave Up Riches To Train Race Doctors

Although he was the recipient of many attractive financial offers from wealthy hospitals, the late Dr. Charles Drew turned them down because he felt it a missionary duty to train young doctors studying at Howard University.

Writing in the July issue of OUR WORLD magazine, Dave Hepburn reveals that the famed originator of the Red Cross' Blood Bank during that war that resulted in saving thousands of allied soldier's lives, only averaged $7,000 yearly as professor of surgery at Howard and chief of staff at Freedmen's Hospital. The late 46 year-old physician was killed last April while en route with three associates to attend a medical convention at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Early in life Dr. Drew wanted to become an electrical engineer and even while at Amherst he still retained that idea. But, Hepburn relates, playing football there, banged him up so physically that he decided he wanted to learn more about the human body and in 1928 he entered McGill University in Canada. He subsequently acquired his doctorate in Medical Science a few years later from Columbia U.

Even at the time of his death he was engaged in working on his pet research project—"water balance." As a nice gesture to his memory his colleagues decided to continue the work. They formed a Charles Drew Memorial Fund for which contributions are being sought.

Dr. Drew Gave Up Riches To Train Negro Doctors

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WIFE OF LATE DR. DREW GIVEN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Black Enterprise

Memorial Services Held by Doctors For Man Who Made First Red Cross Blood Bank

DR. C. HERBERT MARSHALL PRESIDES

(By Claude Nelson, Jr.)

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — "To Dr. Charles R. Drew . . . posthumously."

That last word, unlike the first three, brought sadness to the members of the National Medical association and other guests of Hampton institute last Tuesday, August 29, in Ogden hall.

But the first three did bring gladness, not only to the audience, but to the person who stepped forward to receive a certain honor. That person was none other than Mrs. Charles R. Drew, and the honor she received for her famous husband was the N. M. A.'s annual Distinguished Service award.

It went to a brilliant young man (46 is quite young in terms of his medical achievement) who was cut off in the prime of his life by one of America's most fearsome murderers—the automobile accident.

As Dr. W. Montague Cobb, another of Howard's university's outstanding medical men, pointed out, that accident was at least partly the result of Charley Drew's "meteoric spurts" of activity. The famous blood plasma pioneer undertook a swift drive after too hard a day's work, and fatigue got the better of him.

Dr. Cobb was one of three N. M. A. members who led memorial services for Dr. Drew, Dr. John A. Kenney, and Dr. Carl Roberts at the midway point of last week's 55th annual convention, held on the beautiful Hampton institute campus. Eulogizing Dr. Roberts was Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., and speaking on Dr. Kenney's memory was Dr. [illegible] Dailey of Chicago.

Dr. Henry H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., the N. M. A. president-elect (chosen last year; other officers were to be selected later in this year's convention), memorialized other departed members of the association. Presiding was retiring president Dr. C. Herbert Marshall.

Details of Dr. Drew's life have been well publicized since his tragic death in April. He was known most importantly for his work as the medical supervisor of the "Blood for Britain" project, the first large-scale blood plasma project.

He also was director of the first American Red Cross Blood bank, at Presbyterian hospital in New York City. Before that, of course, he already had been known as a great Amherst athlete, a coach at Morgan State college, and as a staff member of the Howard University School of Medicine and Freedmen's hospital.

Dr. Roberts' and Dr. Kenney's contributions were less meteoric but applied over much longer periods of time. Both were known for their forthright stands and their constantly applied efforts to have the full professional dignity of Negro physicians recognized.

Among Dr. Roberts' positions were the following: 1916-1934, gynecologist at Provident hospital, Chicago; 1918-22, German-American hospital; 1922-30, surgeon of the attending staff at the Chicago General hospital; and 1930-40, member of the courtesy staff of St. Elizabeth hospital. He was president of the N. M. A. in 1926-27 and held membership in many other professional and fraternal groups. He also has served as a lecturer in white Protestant churches on the subject of race relations while a member of the Illinois Interracial committee in Illinois.

Dr. Kenney, a Hampton institute graduate, gave 46 years of continuous service to the N. M. A. Valedictorian of the 1897 class at Hampton, he continued to demonstrate his abilities, as a surgeon, an administrator, editor of the NMA Journal and a fighter for human rights, until his death at the age of 76.

As long ago as 1922, he joined the late Robert R. Moton in his fight for a Negro staff at the Negro Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee.

U. Of Pittsburgh Honors Dr. Drew

PITTSBURGH, (ANP)—A memorial service was held at Stephen Foster Memorial hall at the University of Pittsburgh here last Friday paying homage to Dr. Charles R. Drew, pioneer in the perfection of blood plasma and late medical director of Freedmen's hospital at Howard University in Washington.

Dr. Drew was killed in an automobile accident on April 1 of this year enroute to Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Leon M. Waddy, president of the Allegheny County Medical association, was introduced by M. C. Evans of Mt. Ararat Baptist church of this city.

The
WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Another Negro "first" was the admission last week of Negro physicians to the Florida Medical Association, which changed its by-laws to make this possible. This is the first time that this has happened in the seventy-one-year-history of the medical group. There are about ninety Negro doctors in Florida eligible for membership.

To Appear on Homer G. Phillips Internes Alumni Convention Program

Dr. W. E. A. Forde

Dr. W. Barry Wood

Dr. R. C. Stepto

Dr. George Crile

Dr. J. V. Meigs

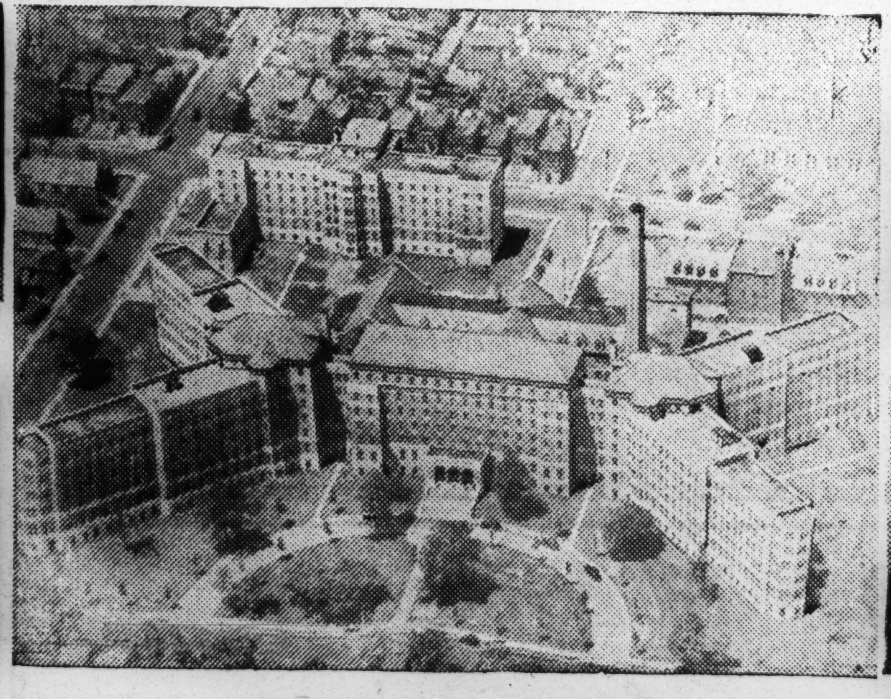
Dr. R. W. Rawson

Dr. M. B. Herriford

Dr. A. V. Deibert

Dr. A. L. Gropper

Dr. L. V. Ackerman



Dr. Helen Nash

Dr. R. O. Meurher

Dr. E. L. Keys

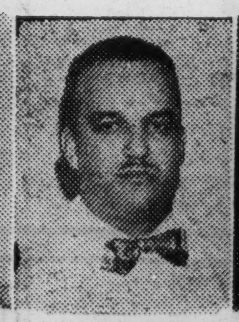
Dr. C. H. Garvin

Dr. F. E. Kredel

Dr. C. R. Drew

Dr. C. V. Moore

Dr. Lent Johnson


Dr. E. B. Williams

Dr. Leo Sachar

Dr. H. A. Rusk

Dr. J. A. del Regato

Dr. W. A. Meissner

Dr. A. Surtshin

Pictured around an inset of Homer Phillips Hospital are twenty-four of the physicians scheduled as leaders of scientific sessions of the 5th annual convention of the Homer G. Phillips Internes Alumni Association, to be held in St. Louis, April 17-21. A total of sixty-five prominent men of medicine will participate in directing the daily clinics, ward rounds and lecture periods during the five-day session.

Dr. Montague F. Cobb, head of the Department of Anatomy of the Howard University School of Medicine, will be the principal speaker at the banquet on April 20. Dr. Cobb will take the place of his colleague, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the School of Surgery, who was originally scheduled to speak. Dr. Drew was fatally injured in an auto accident April 1. Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, assistant Professor of Surgery, Chicago Medical College, and attending surgeon, Cook County and Provident Hospitals, Chicago, will take Dr. Drew's place in the Clinical Pathological and surgical clinics.

All scientific sessions will be held at the hospital, 2601 Whittier avenue, St. Louis.

Need Cited For More Negro Doctors

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 5—(AP)—Housing, social and health problems occupied attention of specialized groups at Tuesday's sessions of the fortieth annual conference of the National Urban League.

Dr. Remus G. Robinson, president of the Detroit Urban League and a member of the American College of Surgeons, said he viewed with great alarm the entry of only 145 Negro doctors into the field of medicine yearly.

With only 4,000 Negro doctors to treat millions of their race, the life expectancy among Negro Americans is lower by 10 years than the average of the white American, he said. "Development of techniques to alleviate this desparate situation is highly imperative."

David L. Lawrence, mayor of Pittsburgh and president of the United States Conference of Mayors, was a speaker. The mayor said that the United States Government is making substantial efforts to provide equality of opportunity to all of the people, and that his organization is aiding and supporting the expansion of that effort.

Physicians Told To Be Ready for 'Awakened South

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— An astute observation that Negro physicians must make adequate preparation to be ready for the "renaissance in the Southland" was made here last week by Dr. T. C. McFall, president of the South Carolina Medical Society and also the Homer G. Phillips Alumni Association.

Dr. McFall's observation was in line with views on the necessity for integration of Negro medical personnel into hospitals throughout the country.

"Preparation can only be achieved where men in the medical profession can have the opportunity of working in adequate hospitals where they might be able to drink deeply of the knowledge of research and new advancements, where they can find medical comradeship which will stimulate their potentialities, and where internship and residence will prepare the medical graduate for specialization," he said.

"The greatest obstacle in the way of national health conversion is that of inadequate hospital facilities for Negro physicians. Because of this, especially in the South, better trained Negro physicians have by-passed these locations."

He said this has resulted in a diminishing number of Negro practitioners and graduate nurses in certain localities. He opposed the erection of numerous small Negro hospitals in small communities where all patients are permitted to city, county or community-operated institutions and where Negro physicians are allowed to "enhance their knowledge."

However, he said, "In places where physicians are barred because of their race, or where sections are set aside for the care of the Negro patients, and effort should be made to establish an adequate and efficient structure wherein colored physicians may continue to receive post-graduate training."

Negro Doctors Demand Public Hospital Work

COLUMBUS, GA., May 6.—(AP)—Georgia's Negro doctors Saturday demanded the right to practice in public hospitals as "an inalienable one given us by God."

The Negro physicians and pharmacists, meeting in convention here, also asked that qualified students be admitted to the University of Georgia Medical School at Augusta.

In the resolution approved by the 57th annual convention of the Negro Medical Association of Georgia, the medical men also asked that membership in any group of practioners be opened to them.

They urged also that Negroes, both laymen and physicians, receive full benefit of the federal Hill-Burton act to promote construction of hospitals for Negroes.

Negro Doctor Battey Engages

Battey State Tuberculosis Hospital at Rome has engaged its first Negro doctor to care for the patients in the Negro division of the hospital.

He is Dr. L. G. Grimes, former physician and surgeon in Atlanta and Cedartown. A native of Elberton, Grimes graduated from Atlanta University and received his medical training at the University of Michigan and at Meharry Medical College.

State Negro Medics Urge Admission To Univ. Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga.— (SNS)—Declaring that "Disease knows no color line," Georgia Negro physicians and pharmacists demanded Sunday that "qualified Negro college graduates be allowed to attend the University of Georgia medical school.

At the close of the 57th annual Georgia State Association of Negro Physicians and Pharmacists, the group unanimously passed a resolution asking that they be permitted to full practice in all public supported health institutions.

Copies of the resolution will be forwared to the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, the Georgia Medical association and the Georgia Health association. Dr. T. H. Brewer, Sr., Dr. W. A. Davis and Dr. W. G. McGoo signed the resolution.

The group also asked:

"(1) That Negro physicians be granted the privilege of joining any organized group of medical practitioners when ever and wherever they meet the qualifications.

"(2) That Negroes, both laymen and physicians receive full benefit of the Hill-Burton act.

"(3) That the aforementioned be granted us as our inalienable rights given us by God Almighty."

The association also elected the following officers to serve during the next term: Dr. E. E. Butler, Gainesville, president; Dr. H. H. Nash, Atlanta, president- elect; Dr. R. Moore, Savannah, secretary; and Dr. W. A. Patterson, Savannah, treasurer. The next meeting of the group will be held in Augusta in May, 1951.

The doctors said in a statement accompanying the resolution:

"The health program is not a problem of any one group. It is one of all groups, and in order to create better health we must have better prepared physicians.

"When the Negro physicians first leaves college he is able to compete, but after he comes out he is not able to keep abreast with the times, because municipal, city and county hospitals deny him the privilege of keeping up with the fast movement that is being brought about by the atomic age, especially in the medical field.

More than 85 per cent of the Negro physicians practice medicine from their office to the peoples' homes not affiliated with any scientific organization or hospital at all.

"Most of the hospitals wiill admit Negro patients, but they do not permit Negro doctor in there. Many people suffer and die and epidemics break out and spread and ravish communities because a minority group is not permitted to enter these municipally supported institutions..."

"Disease knows no color line as it travels from the most humble home to the mansion on the boulevard. In order to stop disease in the most humble home to keep it from spreading to the mansion on the boulevard all groups must pe given an opportunity to fight the ravaging master, disease. With equal opportunity, just as a soldier going o war to fight enemies, they are all equipped with the same guns.

Dr. Thomas Addresses College Of Surgeons

BY V. W. HODGES

The son of an Atlanta minister established another precedent recently when he became the first of his race ever to be invited to appear before the Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons to report the findings of a joint study in which he was a collaborator.

He is John W. Thomas, M. D. of the Philadelphia Harrison Department of Surgical Research, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and the son of Rev. J. Wesley Thomas, a district superintendent i nthe Methodist Church and chairman of the Commission on World Service and Finance of the Atlanta Conference.

Dr. Thomas' report, entitled "A Study of Factor Affecting the Development and Persistence of Intraperitoneal Adhesions in Experimental Animals (including Streptokinase, Dornase, Cortisone, and Antibiotics)". Associated with him was Dr. J. E. Rhods, also of the Philadelphia Harrison Department of Surgical Research, University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Dr. Thomas, not yet 30 years old, is the first Negro ever to be appointed to the staff of the University of Penna hospital, where he is assistant instructor in surgery. He is a graduate of Lincoln University and of the Howard University Medical School.

DR. JOHN W. THOMAS

Woman First Negro Interne Of Michael Reese Hospital

By ROBERT ELLIOTT

Michael Reese hospital, one of Chicago's largest, has its first Negro interne. She is 24-year-old, Jamaica - born Dr. Yvette Fay Francis.

A graduate of Yale university Medical school and Phi Beta Kappa from Hunter college where she did her pre-med work, Dr. Francis came to Michael Reese highly recommended.

Since she began her interneship in July she has won the praise of staff and patients alike.

Grant Adams, hospital director of public relations, said, "We are all proud of Dr. Francis here. She is one of the finest young internes we have had. She has a way with her patients. She can get them to do just about anything."

Emil Glick, owner of "Pappy's Liquor Store" at 47th st. and Cottage Grove ave., one of Dr. Francis' patients, was high in his praise of her. "She's just — just wonderful.

"There isn't anything I wouldn't do for her," he said. "I'm trying to talk her out of going back to New York so she can stay here and be my personal doctor."

Dr. Francis herself is non-committal about staying in Chicago. All she would say was:

"Considering I'm from New York, I like Chicago much more than I thought I would. It has a much different atmosphere."

She has lived in New York since she was seven, she said, and she is an American citizen. "But I was born in Half-way Tree, Jamaica," she said. Half-way Tree is a suburb of Kingston.

Her father, Clarence G. Francis, is an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. She has a younger sister, Winsome, who just graduated in political science at Hunter, and a brother, Clarence, studying medicine at the University of Vermont.

As an undergraduate at Hunter, besides making Phi Beta Kappa, the highest scholastic honorary in the nation, Dr. Francis was a member of the Writers Club, the athletic association, the choral society, and class secretary.

She also published some work in the school magazine.

When she finishes her interneship, Dr. Francis plans to specialize in pediatrics. She worked with children for eight years at the New York City Mission. She was a teacher and counselor there.

One of seven women internes, the largest number Michael Reese has ever had at one time, Dr. Francis' presence on the staff is in no sense an experiment. Michael Reese has had several Negro residents in the past and has continually had several Negro attending physicians.

Dr. Leopold Porou, a Haitian, is now serving a three-year residency there in pathology.

As enthusiastic about Michael Reese as the hospital staff and patients are about her, Dr. Francis said, "I like it a lot. Everybody is cooperative and congenial—friendly."

The personable young interne was a little at a loss when asked about her life outside the hospital. "I don't have much," she said. "What little time I have off I usually just sleep."

As a rule, though, she said, "I read quite a bit — mostly medicine. I don't go out much. I know very few people in Chicago. I didn't know anyone before I came here."

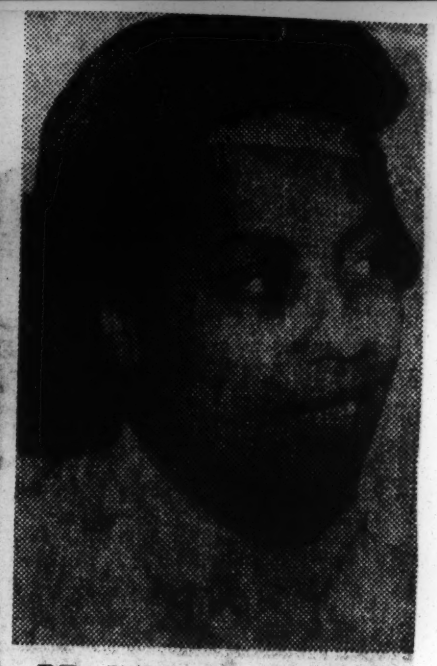
Aside from medicine, she said, she reads philosophy and economics.

"And I play the piano — a little," she laughed. "I like to cook, but I don't get any chance to do that now. And I like to dance." She is not engaged or going steady, she said. She has no plans to get married any time in the near future.

"Right now all my efforts are concentrated on becoming a good doctor," she said, and though she smiled, you could detect the determination behind her words. Hearing the staff and patient at Michael Reese talk about her, most people would say Dr. Yvette Fay Francis has all but achieved her goal.

Dr. Francis examines one of her patients, Emil Glick

Dr. Francis consults with interning dietici an, Louise Nappi of Rockford, Ill.



DR. YVETTE FRANCIS

19k 1950

Illinois
Dr. N.O. Calloway

Dr. Calloway Gets New Appointment

CHICAGO, Illinois—Adding to his already many activities, Dr. N. O. Calloway, of Chicago, Illinois, was this week appointed consultant to the National Research Council. Because of his knowledge of medical facts and figures, Dr. Calloway will serve as a judge as to what material will be included in the new Handbook of Biological Data.

Dr. Calloway is a certified specialist in Internal Medicine, and is an Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Illinois. He holds the Ph.D. degree in chemistry, and was an expert in chemistry before he went into medicine. Dr. Calloway is active in civic and professional affairs.

Dr. Calloway this week addressed the American Chemical Society, meeting in Chicago, on the determination of certain glandular substances in heart failure.

2 Negro Physicians Named To Staff Of Chicago Hospital

CHICAGO— (ANP)— Two Negro physicians have been appointed to the medical staff of Mandel clinic of the Michael Reese hospital, it was announced here Friday by Dr. Maurice H. Kreeger, hospital director. The new appointees are Drs. William E. Cunningham and Harvey J. Whitfield, both members of the Provident hospital staff.

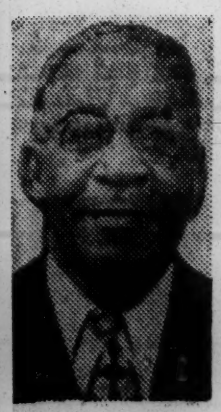
Dr. Cunningham, 29 years old, is a graduate of Howard University Medical School who served his internship at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis. He joined Provident in 1945. He will be clinical assistant in the department of Mandel Clinic.

Taking the post as clinical assistant in the department of urology is the 45-year-old Dr. Whitfield, a product of Meharry Medical College, who has done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

The two doctors are the first Negroes to be appointed to the hospital's regular staff. However, Dr. L. H. Berry is a member of the courtesy staff and the famous chemist, Dr. Percy Julian is a member of the Mandel clinic committee of board of directors.

Dr. A. B. Terrell At Harvard U. Class Reunion

Dr. Alexander B. Terrell, 3458 State st., practicing physician here for 30 years, attended the 40th reunion of Harvard University's medical school Class of 1910 last Thursday at Boston, Mass.



Dr. Terrell

The meeting began with a luncheon at Vanderbilt Hall, followed by a meeting at Nurses Hall, cocktail party at the Harvard Club in Boston and a dinner.

Of the original 75 graduates, 53 are still living—and 29 were present. Dr. Terrell the only person of his race in the class traveled the farthest distance to greet his former classmates. His round-trip plane journey brought him back to Chicago early Friday.

Following graduation Dr. Terrell practiced for 10 years in Ft. Worth, Texas, his native home. Then he came to Chicago. A year later became attending physician on Provident hospital staff and still holds that position. From 1922 to 1948 he was connected with the City Health department and retired as supervising director.

Name 2 Medics To Chicago Hospital Staff

CHICAGO — Two Negro physicians have been appointed to the medical staff of Mandel clinic of the Michael Reese hospital, it was announced here Friday by Dr. Maurice H. Kreeger, hospital director. The new appointees are Drs. William E. Cunningham and Harvey J. Whitfield, both members of the Provident hospital staff.

Dr. Cunningham, 29 years old, is a graduate of Howard University Medical school, who served his internship at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis. He joined Provident in 1945. He will be clinical assistant in the department of medicine at Mandel clinic.

Filling the post as clinical assistant in the department of urology is the 35-year-old Dr. Whitfield, a product of Meharry Medical college, who has done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

The two doctors are the first Negroes to be appointed to the hospital's regular staff. However, Dr. H. Berry is a member of the courtesy staff and the famous surgeon, Dr. Percy Julian, is a member of the Mandel clinic committee of board of directors.

Chicago Surgeon Home From Trip To Argentina

Dr. and Mrs. U. G. Dailey returned to Chicago last week from a tour of Latin America. He is chief surgical consultant at Provident hospital.

DR. U. G. DAILEY

The Daileys spent eight days in Buenos Aires, Argentina, while the noted surgeon attended the sessions of the seventh bienniel congress of the International College of Surgeons.

He read his paper on nerve operations in the treatment of peptic ulcers before 700 of the world's foremost medical specialists.

A founder fellow of the International College of Surgery, Dr Dailey was the first Negro ever to read a paper before the congress which occurred in Lima, Peru, in 1946.

Talked To Peron

One of the highlights of the congress, Dr. Dailey said, was an address by Juan D. Peron, president of Argentina. The physician said he later had an opportunity to speak personally with Peron.

The congress was attended by some 700 surgeons from all over the world, Dr. Dailey said, including 200 from the United States.

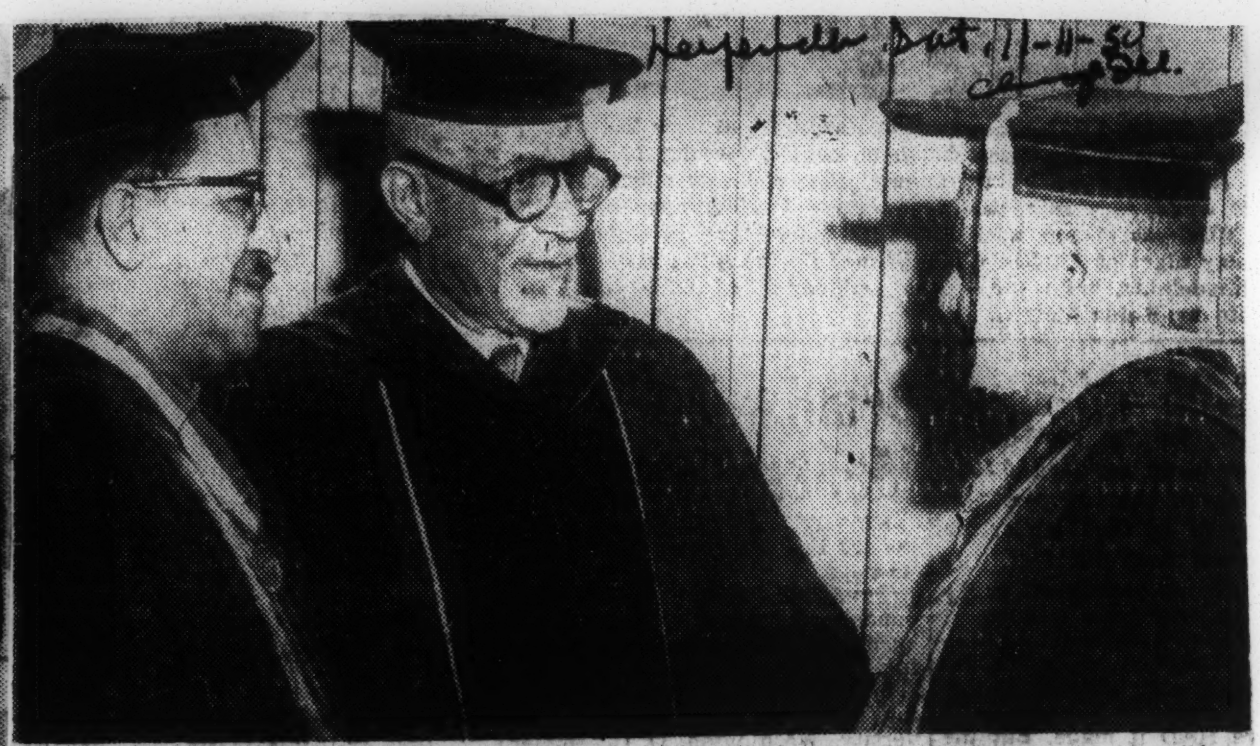
There were several Negro doctors attending, he said, most of them from countries than the United States.

Accompanying the Daileys was Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, also a member of the International College of Surgeons.

Besides Buenos Aires, the party visited Panama City, Lima, Rio de Janiero, Trinidad, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Honored by College of Surgeons

Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans: Dr. Louis T. Wright, NYC, and Dr. M. Russell Nelson, pictured left to right, were honored at the Cleveland meeting of the International College of Surgeons. Dr. Wright was admitted as an honorary fellow, while Dr. Nelson read a paper before the body. Dr. Frederick has been termed the "dean" of colored surgeons.



DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT, right, and Dr. M. Russell Nelson, both of New York, who received high honors at Cleveland meeting of International College of Surgeons, are shown with Dr. Rivers Fredericks, of New Orleans.

Two Negro Medics In Spotlight At International Confab Of Surgeons

CLEVELAND, O. — Two Negro medics, Dr. Louis T. Wright and Dr. M. Russell Nelson, both of New York, were signally honored by the International College of Surgeons at their General Assembly, in session here last week.

Dr. Wright was admitted to honorary fellowship in the College, the highest honor ever afforded a Negro physician. Also admitted were Dr. Albert Einstein, the celebrated scientist, and Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong of the U.S. Air Force.

Dr. Nelson became the first Negro to lecture before the College when he read a paper on "Obstetrical Bleeding." More than 6,000 surgeons heard the scholarly presentation.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Nelson is assistant clinical professor at New York Medical College and Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital.

He is a Fellow of the American and International College of Surgeons and the only Negro to hold a diploma from the Internatinoal Board of Examiners, certifying him as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics.

Dr. Wright is a graduate of the Harvard School of Medicine. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and an Honorary Fellow of the International College of Medicine.

Director of surgery at Harlem Hospital, Dr. Wright is founder of the Harlem Surgical Society. He has contributed much to the literature of the medical and surgical fields.

Other members of the College are Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, Dr. John Finley and Dr. Charles Garvin of Cleveland, Dr. Roscoe Giles and Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey of Chicago.

Negro Physician Honorary Fellow In International College Of Surgeons

10-28-50

DR. M. NELSON RUSSELL

For the second time in the 15-year history of the International College of Surgeons and the first time in the United States, a Negro surgeon addressed members of the College. Reading a paper, entitled "Obstetrical Bleeding," Dr. M. Russell Nelson spoke to 6000 physicians attending the 1950 session in Cleveland, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.

Outlining the significance of hemorrhage in saving lives of women during pregnancy, the New York surgeon challenged there existed four stages of labor instead of the usual three. "After the woman has given birth, her life still remains in danger," Dr. Russell said.

Blood Banks Have Two Uses

Stressing the newer concepts of building the bodies of women during pregnancy, the doctor pointed out that blood banks may be used in the arteries as well as the veins. Assistant clinical professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the New York Medical and Flower Fifth Avenue hospital, Dr. Russell holds membership in the American College of Surgeons, the New York County Medical society, and the New York Academy of Medicine and Sciences.

A surgeon for more than 20 years, he is an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, a former vice-president of the Harlem Medical Society and a diplomat of the International Specialty Board in Gynecology and Obstetrics. Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, head surgeon at Chicago's Provident hospital, addressed the College at its Peru session.

NAACP Head Gets Honorary Status

Along with Dr. Albert Einstein, the distinguished scientist, and Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong of the U. S. Air Forces, Dr. Louis T. Wright was scheduled to be inducted into honorary membership Friday night. Dr. Wright, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National NAACP and director of surgery at Harlem hospital, is the first Negro to receive honorary membership in the College. A cum laude graduate of Harvard university's School of Medicine, Dr. Wright, who has practiced surgery for 30 years, wrote "Brain Injuries," a chapter in Scutter's textbook—TREATMENT OF FRACTURES.

A fellow of the American College of Surgery, Dr. Wright is a fellow of the National Medical association, the N. Y. County and State Medical societies, the American Academy of Compensation and Medicine, the Manhattan Medical association and several other professional groups.

Dean Of Surgeons Here

Also attending the Cleveland Session is a man whom Negro physicians refer as the dean of surgeons. He is Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, La. who can boast of having trained most of the Crescent City's physicians at the old Flint Medical college and currently at Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard university.

Having graduated from the University of Illinois, in 1887, Dr. Frederick has been a surgeon for more than 50 years and headed his class of the International College of Surgeons. At the South American session in Beunas Aires, Dr. Frederick played an ardent role.

Two Clevelanders Belong

Other members of the College include Cleveland's Dr. John Finley and Dr. Charles Garvin, Dr. Ulysees Grant Dailey and Dr. Roscoe Giles, both of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William Sinclair, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Asa Yancey, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. Peter M. Murray and Dr. Jas. Wilson, both of New York City; Dr. Edward Mathew Walker, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.; and Dr. Henry Gowens, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deceased members of the College are the late Drs. Charles Drew of Washington, D. C.; Carl Roberts of Chicago, Ill.; and Douglas Stubbs of Philadelphia, Pa. Organized in Geneva, Switzerland in 1935 and incorporated in Washington, D. C. in 1940, the College pledges its members to seek to create the highest standards in surgery throughout the world, by combating illegal and unethical practices in surgery.

and DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT

19k 1950

Dr. Anna Cassandra Jones
Missionary- Liberia

Woman Physician To Serve Liberia As Missionary

Dr. Anna Cassandra Jones, a resident of Raleigh at St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, and a member of St. Philip's Church, will be guest of honor at a mission dinner to be given by the Dr. Anna Jones Dinner Committee of St. Philip's Church on Thursday evening, June 8, at Seamen's Institute, 25 South Street.

The mission dinner is being held to raise $1,800 to pay Dr. Jones' salary while she serves as a missionary doctor in Liberia, where she will work with Bishop Bravid Harris. She sails in July for her first two-year period.

Dr. Jones was born in Atlantic City, and received her elementary education in Pleasantville, N. J. She is a graduate of Middle Township High School in Cape May. At the age of 18 she entered nurses training, Harlem Hospital, was graduated in 1936, and served as a graduate nurse at Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Jones took pre-medical studies at three southern colleges, and her medical work at Meharry. She interned at Harlem Hospital.

The dinner is under the supervision of Mrs. Mildred Marshall. Those serving as committee chairmen are: Mmes. Christine Brown, program; Georgianna Werner, publicity; Willia Pease, contact; Violet Drake, donations; Lydia Bailey, finance; Minnie Musgrave, supply box; and Dr. Addie Williams, hostess.

Rev. Selton Hale Bishop is rector of St. Philip's Church.

19k 1950 Kentucky

Police Say Doctor Admits Performing 'About 65' Abortions In Past 5 Years

Wife Arrested With Physician

A Negro physician who, police said, admitted performing "about 65" abortions during the past five years was arrested yesterday on warrants charging him with abortion and homicide.

However, Dr. William Turpin, 56, whose offices are at 534 S. 12th, pleaded not guilty in Quarterly Court. His bond was set at $1,500 on each charge for hearing March 16.

Abortion and accessory-to-homicide charges against his wife, Mrs. Lillian Turpin, 48, were continued to the same date. Her bond was set at $1,000.

Says He Was Charged $50

The two were arrested on warrants sworn to by Thomas L. Perry, 25, Negro, 1020 W. Walnut, who told police his wife, Mrs. Margaret Perry, 22, died at General Hospital January 28, five days after the physician and his wife performed the abortion.

Police made this report:

Perry, father of four children, said Dr. Turpin charged him $50 for the operation and asked him to sign a paper which stated that the physician would not be held accountable for results of the operation. Perry signed the paper.

Dr. George Dwyer, coroner, said Mrs. Perry's death was caused by "complications resulting from an abortion."

'Wife Insisted On It'

Perry said he had been opposed to the abortion, "but my wife insisted on it."

Dr. Turpin, a physician here since his graduation from Meharry College, Nashville, in 1925, said he performed his first abortion in 1945.

"Since then I have performed about 65 such operations on both Negro and white patients," Police Lt. Elis Joseph quoted him as saying.

Dr. Turpin said he operated on several occasions while being threatened with knives, according to Joseph.

Negro Physicians Open Conference At Frankfort

Frankfort, Ky., June 7 (AP)—The 52d annual meeting of the Bluegrass State Medical Association opened here today at Kentucky State College for Negroes. The convention will end Friday.

Dr. Bush A. Hunter, Lexington, president, welcomed the delegates who then heard lectures on cancer of the lung by Dr. Jesse B. Bell, director of chest clinics at Louisville, and on aviation dentistry by Dr. Johnson C. Lee, Lexington.

Dr. Abraham Wickler, research psychiatrist at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, showed films on drug addiction.

Dr. C. C. Buford, Lexington, presided.

Dr. T. T. Wendell, Lexington, will be honored tomorrow night by the association for his 50 years in medicine.

19k 1950

Maryland

Our Hats Are Off to Dr. Nixon

DR. ETHEL L. NIXON
. . . new appointment

Nixon's appointment was effective as of July 1. She will actually assume her new duties on July 17, she declared.

The new appointment follows on Dr. Nixon's completion of a year's residence in psychiatry at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, where she also was the first of her race to serve as a resident physician.

A native Washingtonian, Dr. Nixon is a product of local schools, Dunbar High and Howard University. She is now a student at the Washington School of Psychiatry. Dr. Nixon has also worked with Dr. Leopold Wexberg mental hygiene program, sponsored by the local Health Department.

In private life, Dr. Nixon is Mrs. F. E. Mounsey. She is the mother of three girls, ages six, eight and twelve. The family lives on University Terrace, N. W.

Dr. Nixon has served for six years as a member of the D. C. Board of Public Welfare.

Woman Joins Hopkins Staff

WASHINGTON — A Washington woman physician had the distinction this week of being the first Negro doctor appointed to the psychiatric staff and service of the Johns Hopkins University and hospital in Baltimore, Md.

She is the recipient of a Commonwealth Fellowship in psychiatry at the university and will be an assistant psychiatrist in the Out-Patient Department at the famous hospital.

The appointee is Dr. Ethel L. Nixon, who has been a general practitioner since her graduation from the Howard University Medical School in 1935. Her offices are at 1320 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.

According to the announcement made by the Johns Hopkins University advisory board, Dr. Nixon's appointment was effective as of July 1. She will actually assume her new duties on July 17, she declared.

The new appointment follows on Dr. Nixon's completion of a year's residence in psychiatry at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, where she also was the first of her race to serve as a resident physician.

A native Washingtonian, Dr. Nixon is a product of local schools, Dunbar High and Howard University. She is now a student at the Washington School of Psychiatry. Dr. Nixon has also worked with Dr. Leopold Wexberg mental hygiene program, sponsored by the local Health Department.

In private life, Dr. Nixon is Mrs. F. E. Mounsey. She is the mother of three girls, ages six, eight and twelve. The family lives on University Terrace, N. W.

Dr. Nixon has served for six years as a member of the D. C. Board of Public Welfare.

Psychiatrist Becomes First

Dr. Ethel Nixon Sets Precedent

BALTIMORE

Dr. Ethel L. Nixon is now on duty as a member of the psychiatic staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is the first person of her race to be appointed in psychiatry at the famed hospital.

A Washingtonian, Dr. Nixon is serving as assistant in psychiatry at Hopkins and as assistant psychiatrist in the out-patient department. Her appointment was effective as of July 1.

The youngest woman physician in Washington when she hung out her shingle at the age of 26, Dr. Nixon was graduated from Howard University in 1934 and did post graduate work in gynecology and obstetrics in New York City.

Interned At Freedmen's

She interned at Freedmen's Hospital where she later became a staff member, and was appointed as psychiatrist in 1948.

For the past year, Dr. Nixon has been psychiatric resident at Gallinger Municipal Hospital in Washington, the first person of her race to serve as resident physician.

The psychiatrist comes to Hopkins from the year's residency at Gallinger. She attended the Washington School of Psychiatry beginning in 1948, and was voluntary psychiatrist in the Washington Department of Mental Hygiene.

Served on Welfare Board

For six years, Dr. Nixon has served as a member of the D.C. Board of Public Welfare.

In private life, Dr. Nixon is Mrs. F. E. Mounsey and the mother of three girls, ages 6, 8 and 12. She attended Washington public schools and Dunbar High there, before entering Howard.

Psychiatrist on Duty at Johns Hopkins

Dr. Ethel L. Nixon, who began work this week as assistant psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Heretofore, all psychiatrists at the hospital have been white. Dr. Nixon is a native of Washington and served on the staff of Freedmen's Hospital.

13 Resident Physicians Appointed to Provident

Largest Such Staff, 2 Medical, One Dental Interne on List, 3 Baltimoreans. 6 From Haiti

BALTIMORE

The largest staff of resident doctors, 13, have been appointed to Provident Hospital this month. Also appinted were two medical internes and one dental interne. The announcement was made by John Procope, superintendent.

Among the residents will be three representatives from Baltimore; Drs. Bernard Harris Jr., Thomas J. Woolridge Jr., and Talmadge H. Pinkney, and six persons from the University of Haiti Medical School.

The new residents and internes are:

Dr. Clinton H. Buford, graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1944. He served his internship at Kansas City General Hospital, completing his internship in 1945. From 1945 to 1949, ne practiced medicine in Panama City, Fla., coming to Provident Hospital, July 1, 1949, as assistant resident in obstetrics.

He has now been appointed as one of the assistant residents in surgery.

Residency in Tampa

Dr. Rene C. Civil, graduated from the University of Haiti Medical School in 1945, and served his internship at Haitian General Hospital in Port-au-Prince, 1945-46. Dr. Civil, received a year's residency at Provident Hospital in Chicago, from 1948 to 1949, in obstetrics and gynecology.

In 1949 he went to Tampa Hospital, Tampa Florida, for a residency in this field and has now been appointed as an assistant resident in obstetrics at Provident.

Dr. J. Mark Cox, graduated from the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif., in 1942. He served an internship at Freedman's Hospital in Washington from 1942 to 1943. From 1943 to 1944, he was an assistant resident at Freedman's where he specialized in orthopedics, and chest surgery, under the direction of the late Dr. Charles R. Drew.

Since that time, he has been medical director of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital in Nashville, Tenn. He has now been appointed as an Assistant Resident in Surgery.

Dr. Robert B. Etienne, graduate of the University of Haiti Medical School in 1943. Since that time he has served an internship at General Hospital, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and also a residency at Kansas City General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Etienne has been appointed to serve as resident in the Emergency Accident Department for the year, 1950-51.

Up to First Assistant

Dr. Bernard Harris Jr., completed his medical training at Howard University in June, 1948. He served a one-year internship from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, after which time he was appointed second assistant resident in surgery. Dr. Harris has been appointed first assistant resident in surgery for the year.

He is the son of Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., who is on the visiting staff of Provident.

Dr. John H. Holmes 3rd, graduated from Howard University Medical School in 1948. Following his graduation, he served a one-year internship at Provident Hospital in Chicago after he was appointed assistant resident in internal medicine at Provident Hospital here. He is now serving as resident in internal medicine.

Dr. Tukgot Jeudy, graduated from the University of Haiti Medical School in 1944. He has served an internship at General Hospital of Haiti, and as a resident at Provident Hospital in Chicago from July, 1949, to June, 1950.

He has been appointed on the House Staff of Provident as an assistant resident in obstetrics.

Dr. John King

Dr. John W. King, graduated from Howard University in 1947 He served his internship at Harlem Hospital, N. Y. C. and then was a rotating resident at Norfolk Community Hospital, Norfolk, Va. completing this residency in 1948

He then served one year as resident at Howard University, in Pathology, which he completed this year. Dr. King has been appointed to serve as one of the assistant residents in surgery, which began July 1.

Dr. Durand Leonard, graduated from the University of Haiti Medical School July 1, 1949. He was then appointed as resident in the Accident Emergency Department at this hospital from July, 1949 to June 30, 1950. He is now serving as one of the assistant residents in surgery at this institution.

Dr. Anthony Neptune, graduated from the University of Haiti Medical School, in 1947, after which time he served as an intern at General Hospital of Port-au-Prince, from Aug., 1946 to July, 1947. He has served a residency at Kansas City General Hospital and has now been appointed assistant resident in obstetrics for the year, 1950-51.

Dr. Aristomene Nicholas graduated from the University of Haiti Medical School in 1946, after which time he served an internship at the General Hospital of Haiti from July, 1946 to July, 1947. Dr. Nicholas was then appointed resident in internal medicine at Kansas City General Hospital No. 2. He has been appointed to serve on the house staff as an assistant resident in internal medicine.

Dr. Talmadge H. Pinkney, graduated from Howard University Medical School, June, 1949, after which he served a one-year's internship at Harlem Hospital in N. Y. C. Dr. Pinkney has been appointed assistant resident in internal medicine at this instituton for the year, 1950-51. During the summer of 1948, Dr. Pinkney served as an externe at this hospital.

3 More Howard Grads

Dr. Emerson C. Walden, graduated from Howard Medical School in 1947. Following his graduation, he came to Provident as an intern. After serving a one-year's internship, he was appointed first assistant resident in surgery beginning July 1, 1949. Dr. Walden is now chief resident and resident in surgery at Provident.
at this institution.

Dr. Thomas J. Woolridge, Jr., graduated from Meharry Medical College, June, 1950, and has been appointed as an intern at Provident Hospital. Dr. Woolridge served as an extern at this institution during the summer of 1949. He is the son of Dr. Thomas J. Woolridge, a physician in Elkridge, Md.
School, June, 1950, and has been appointed to serve as Dental Intern at Provident.

A Brand New Medic

This happy smile on the face of Miss Gertrude Texeria of ..., Mass., means that at least her long years of studying are over at the Howard Medical School, as she graduated Friday, with an M.D. degree.

Dr. John F. Ramos X-Ray Specialist

Dr. John F. Ramos Jr., one of the four young physicians who operate the Doctors' Clinic at 2462a Brooklyn Ave., has successfully passed an examination by the American Board of Radiology. He thereby becomes an X-ray specialist.

A former resident physician at General hospital No. 2 in the X-ray department, Dr. Ramos becomes the first resident of this hospital to complete his residency in the approved residency training program of General No. 2 and the first to complete his specialty examination.

The late Dr. Charles R. Humbert was the only other Negro physician to have attained this distinction in Kansas City.

Dr. Ramos at present is the only Negro in the Greater Kansas City area who has passed an American speciality board examination, according to Dr. E. Frank Ellis, medical superintendent of General No. 2.

"His achievement," said Dr. Ellis, "is a definite asset to the medical profession in Kansas City and of inestimable value in the medical care of the Negro community. The realization of this goal would not have been possible were it not for those doctors like Dr. Ira H. Lockwood, Dr. Harold L. Gainey and others who were interested in organizing an approved residency training program at this institution.

The acceptance of Negro doctors and nurses as staff members by the Atlantic City (N. J.) Hospital and another important "first." Ten years ago this would not have seemed possible but a whole lot of "impossible" things are happening these days. 19K

The Carpenters Leave for Caribbean Tour

Afro American Sat. 9-9-50, Baltimore, Md.

19K

Dr. Marcus E. Carpenter, (right) Commissioner of the Redevelopment Commission of Jersey City, shown accepting credentials which were tendered to him by the Mayor John V. Kenny, of Jersey City, appointing him as ambassador without portfolio, to represent him in the various countries which he proposes to visit on a Caribbean Tour. Reading, left to right: Judge Louis E. Saunders making presentation; Dr. Marie Carpenter looking on, and Dr. Marcus E. Carpenter. The Carpenters left Friday on the Caribbean Tour.

INTERNATIONAL SURGEONS HONOR DR. LOUIS WRIGHT

NEW YORK—The degree of honorary fellow of the International College of Surgeons will be conferred upon Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director-in-chief of Harlem Hospital and chairman of the NAACP board of directors, during the annual assembly of the United States chapter of the ICS, Oct. 31-Nov. 3, in Cleveland.

Dr. Wright was designated for this honor by the international board of trustees of the ICS on May 13. Max Thorek, secretary-general of the international organization, said in a letter to Dr. Wright that this honor was being conferred "as a token of our appreciation of your many contributions to the art and science of surgery and for your efforts in aiding suffering humanity."

Long a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, Dr. Wright has received many professional honors and was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1940. He has contributed scientific articles to the leading medical journals. Under his direction, the wonder drug, aureomycin, was first successfully used on human beings.

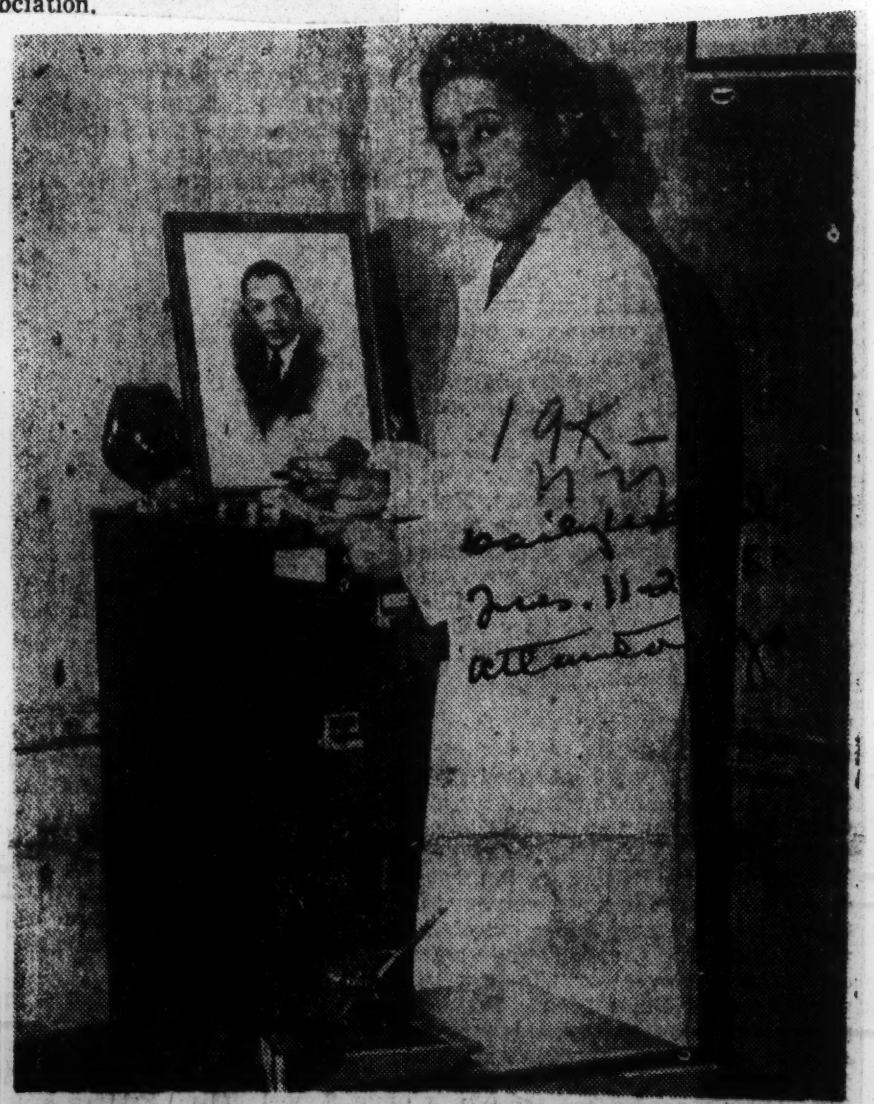
Dermatologist Makes Good In New York

NEW YORK — (ANP) — One of the success stories of this city of success stories is that of Dr. Hilda G. Straker, M.D., nationally recognized dermatologist.

Born and reared in New York, Dr. Straker is the first Negro woman to become a dermatologist, a specialist in skin diseases, on the staff of the Post-Graduate hospital in downtown Manhattan.

She attended school at Washington Irving High and Hunter college in New York. She left home for school to study at the Howard University School of Medicine, but returned home to do her internship at Harlem hospital. Later she did three years of postgraduate study at the skin and cancer unit of Post-Graduate hospital and medical school.

With this background she became the first woman of her race to become a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology. She is an assistant indermatology and spyhology at New York University-Bellevue Medical center, and assisting visiting dermatologist at Harlem and Sydenham hospitals. She also is a member of the American Medical association, the National Medical association, and the American Medical Women's association.



ANOTHER "FIRST"—Dr. Hilda G. Straker is New York City's first and only Negro woman dermatologist on the staff of Post-Graduate Hospital, Skin and Cancer Unit, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; first colored woman physician in the U. S. also to become a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology. Besides serving a large private practice of both sexes and races in her Manhattan offices, she is Assistant Visiting Dermatologist of both Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals.

HIGH HONORS FOR NEW YORK MEDICO

NEW YORK—Dr. Kenneth A. McClane, prominent young Harlem physician, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and to the attending staff of Vanderbilt Clinic Presbyterian Hospital, it was announced by the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center with the official rating of assistant in medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Assistant Physician Vanderbilt Clinic. Dr. McClane has been associated with Medical Center since October 1948 as a voluntary physician in the Department of Medicine. His appointment there involves clinical teaching of senior medical students and serving as a Specialist in Internal Medicine in Vanderbilt Clinic.

The son of Episcopal Clergyman Walter D. McClane and Mrs. McClane of Boston, he was born in Cambridge, Mass. He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Boston University College of Liberal Arts in 1935 and was among the first five students of his class of 1939 from Boston University School of Medicine. He interned at Harlem Hospital from July '39 to July '41, was a member of the anaesthesia staff at Harlem Hospital from July 1941 to January 1943. His other medical affiliations include the Sydenham and Mt. Morris Park Hospitals.

In practice since October 1941, with offices at 730 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C. The doctor is a member of the New York County Medical Society, and the Manhattan Central Medical Society.

He is married to the former Genevieve D. Greene of Boston, Mass., a registered graduate pharmacist. They have one child of 12 years of age, Adrienne Jean McClane. His hobbies include boating and sport fishing.

TWO MAKES FIVE: Dr. Muriel Ruth Marshall and her husband, Dr. Alfred E. Brandon, Jr., increase clinical assistants at Mt. Vernon,, N. Y., Hospital to five with their appointment to staff last week. "When a doctor applies to join the staff," said Dr. William A. Kelly, hospital director, "only his medical qualifications count."

Husband, Wife Medical Duo Join Hospital Staff In Mount Vernon

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—(ANP)—Mount Vernon Hospital continued its interracial policy last week when it appointed two young Negro physicians, Dr. Alfred E. Brandon, Jr., 28, and his wife, Dr. Muriel Ruth Marshall, 27, to its staff.

They will work as clinical assistants in medicine, according to Dr. William A. Kelley, director of the hospital. Of a staff of 140 Mt Vernon now has five Negro doctors and five Negro graduate nurses.

Dr. Kelley said the hospital had encountered no administrative problems as a result of its interracial policy. A veteran staff member, Dr. Abraham L. Friedman, said:

"The change in the attitude of the public and doctors themselves toward Negro physicians and nurses since the war has been impressive and heartening.

The new staff members started practice in Mount Vernon two mos ago. Both are graduates of the Howard University Medical school and did their internship at Harlem hospital.

Dr. Cannon Urges End to AMA Bias

NEW YORK—Dr. George D. Cannon last Monday, called for adoption of an admendment by the American Medical Asociation's House of Delegates which would prohibit discrimination within the organization.

Dr. Cannon is the first colored candidate for the office of president of the New York County Medical Society.

He proposed that delegates to the AMA convention from New York be instructed ot press for the adoption of such a resolution and that they bring back with them a written account of their floor discussion and vote on the resolution at the convention.

Would Abolish "Lip Service"

Dr. Cannon charged that the New York group had given mere "lip service" to such an admendment in 1948 and 1949. He also asked that the AMA abolish the $25 dues levied on doctors to socialized medicine.

Charging that none of the money would go to the benefit of minority groups. Dr. Cannon said New York medical schools are still giving "token" admissions to Jews and colored people.

He also blasted what he termed the "shocking" overcrowding of Harlem Hospital, which he said is filled to "140% capacity."

Dr. Barnes To Work on Staff Of N. Y. Hosp.

DR. LLOYD T. BARNES

Officials of New York Hospital this week confirmed the appointment of Dr. Lloyd T. Barnes to the hospital staff, marking the first time such recognition has been given to a Negro physician.

Dr. Barnes practices in the Bronx at 575 E. 168th St. His appointment to the New York Hospital staff marks the second honor he has received this year. In April he was certified as a specialist by the American Board of Internal Medicine—one of three Negroes in New York City holding such certification.

A graduate of Pennsylvania State College with honors in 1935, Dr. Barnes was graduated from the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, in 1938. He interned at Harlem Hospital, where he was also a resident physician in pneumonia and pathology. In 1948 he took a postgraduate course in internal medicine at Cornell University College of Medicine, which operates the New York Hospital.

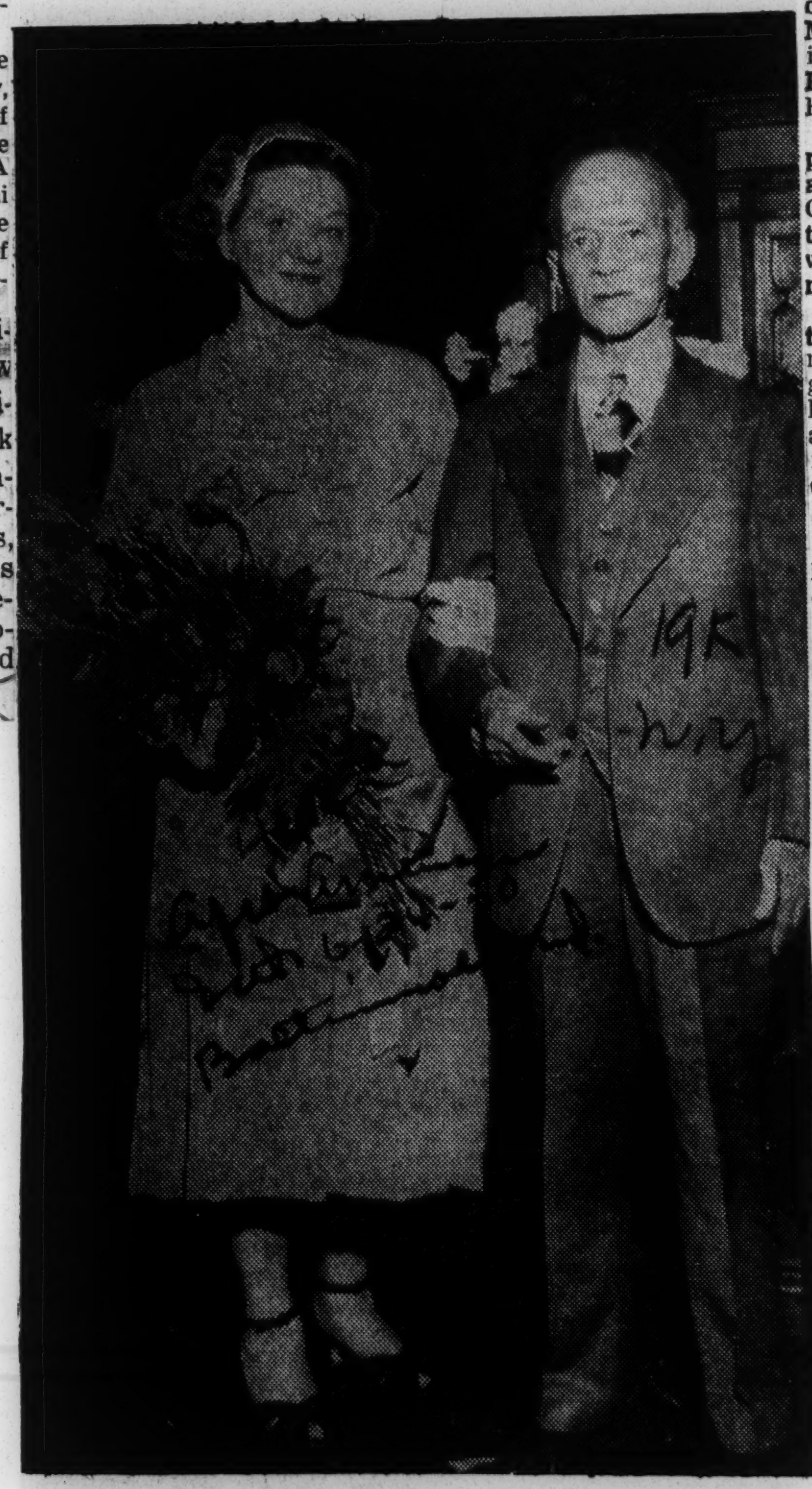
Dr. Barnes is clinical assistant visiting physician at Morrisania City Hospital and at Sydenham Hospital. He was a captain in the United States Army for three years, serving in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre as battalion surgeon. His father, the late Dr. W. Harry Barnes, was a prominent ear, nose and throat specialist of Philadelphia, and was the first Negro certified as a specialist by an American Medical Association specialty board. He has a brother, Dr. Leroy T. Barnes, who is completing, as chief resident, his third year of residency in X-ray at Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y., which is another first for the Negro in medicine.

Dr. Barnes is a member of the Bronx County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of New York, and Fellow of the American Medical Association. A member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, he is married to the former Winifred Davenport, of Norristown, Pa., and has a three-year-old daughter, Wyndolyn.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director-in-chief of New York's famed Harlem Hospital, won new laurels last week when given a degree as honorary fellow of the International College of Surgeons, thus taking his place with his colleague, the eminent gynecologist, Dr. John A. Theobalds. All straws in the wind of group progress.

* * *

Interdenominational Group Has Reception for Dr. E. P. Roberts



DR. AND MRS. EUGENE P. ROBERTS

NEW YORK — Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, Harlem's oldest practicing physician, and the first member of his race to serve in this city's Health Department and on the Board of Education, was honored at an interdenominational reception. Sunday, at the St. James Presbyterian Church.

The affair was in appreciation of his devoted service to the Christian church, and was sponsored by. St. James Church of which he is one of the only founders living.

Dr. Roberts, who is 82, has been an elder for 55 years and has seen St. James church from a one-room mission at 211 West 132nd Street to one of the largest Presbyterian edifices in the Harlem area.

Lincoln Alumnus

Dr. Roberts, who lives at 130 West 130 Street with his wife, the former Ruth Logan, daughter of the late Walter Logan, for years an official of Tuskeegee, has practiced medicine in this city for 56 years. An alumnus of Lincoln University, he received his medical training at the New York Medical College and finished his interneship at the old Flower Hospital, which later became the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

He was one of the men of prominence in this city to become a member of Chief Edward Lee's Colored Democracy, an organization of Republican deserters, which did much to break down the racial barriers in civic positions.

Aside from scores of letters and telegrams of commendation from noted clergymen and laymen, the gift of monies and checks to the honored guest totaled over $1000, all of which he gave to the Community Building Fund of the church.

Guests Listed

Among the more than 500 prominent ministers and laymen at the reception were:

The Rev. Montague White of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. David J. Fant, executive secretary of the New York Bible Society; The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor emeritus of Abyssinian Baptist Church; the Rev. William P. Hayes of the Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, N.J.; the Rev. George H. Sims Sr., of Union Baptist Church, and the Rev. Elder Hawkins of Augustine Presbyterian Church, the Bronx:

Elder Frederick N. Hogel of the North Presbyterian Church; Elder Thomas S. Cozart and Elder William A. Cornelius of St. James.

The musical highlights were provided by Miss Dorothy Maynor, who sang two spirituals, and Doris Trotman, the church soloist.

The Rev. Shelby Rooks, St. James pastor, was master of ceremonies. Andrew M. Robinson, Lincoln class-mate of Dr. Roberts, made the introductory speech.

19k 1950

New York
Dr. Peter A. Murray

DR. PETER M. MURRAY, seated in the third row (center) becomes a symbol that "progress is in the making" as he joins the deliberations of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION in a business session held this week in the Palace Hotel. (This photograph by courtesy of The San Francisco News.)

Dr. Murray A Member Of The A. M. A. House Of Deleaates

Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of the department of gynecology at Harlem Hospital, and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, both in New York City, has the distinction of being the first of his race to become a member of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates.

Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the AMA described this move as proof of what a physician "can achieve under our present system of free enterprise, despite its admitted imperfections and injustices."

Doctor Murray, a native of New Orleans, is 62 years of age, and since his graduation from Howard University School of Medicine in 1914 has had wide experience in his field. From 1918 to 1920 he was assistant surgeon-chief at Freedman's Hospital in Washington. He served as president of the National Medical Association (composed of Negro physicians, dentists, and druggists) from 1930 to 1931. For the past thirteen years he has been a member of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

In addition to his work with the two New York Hospitals, he is a trustee of Howard University; a member of the executiv committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York; a diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a fellow of the AMA, New York Academy of Medicine, American College of Surgeons and International College of Surgeons.

Also attending the convention is Dr. Leonard Stovall of Los Angeles, who was seated as a member of the California Medical Association's House of Delegates last May.

Dr. Stovall is a fellow of the AMA, a graduate of the University of California Medical School in 1921, presently a specialist in pulmonary diseases. He is a member of the L. A. County Medical Society and the American Trudeau Society

Dr. James Greene, of Portsmouth, Va., was among the outstanding Negro physicians attending the medical meeting.

Takes Seat As AMA Delegate

SAN FRANCISCO. —(INS)— Dr. Peter A. Murray, a physician of New York City, took a seat in the house of delegates of the American Medical Association Monday, June 26.

He is the first member of his race to be elected to the policy forming body of the AMA. He was elected to the house by the New York State Medical Society.

"This action," said Dr. George F. Lull of Chicago, general manager of the association, "is a magnificent example of what a physician can achieve under our present system of free enterprise."

Dr. Murray, 62, is a native of New Orleans. He is director of the department of gynecology at Harlem hospital.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN WINS SEAT IN AMA HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The seating of Dr. Peter M. Murray, Negro physician of New York City, as the first of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates, was hailed last Tuesday as a magnificent example of what a physician can achieve under our present system of free government.

The tribute was paid by Dr. Geo F. Lull, Chicago, secretary and general manager of the AMA, as he officially welcomed Doctor Murray into the policy-making body of the association.

Doctor Lull said Doctor Murray's selection to the House, by the New York State Medical Society was accomplished despite admitted imperfections and injustices of the free enterprise system.

Progress is still in the making, he said, but this is a significant milestone.

Doctor Murray, a native of New Orleans, is 62. He was graduated from the Howard University School of Medicine in 1914. From 1918 until 1920 he was assistant surgeon-chief at Freedmen't Hospital, Washington.

He is presently director of the lepartment of genecology at Harlem Hospital, New York and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, New York.

Dr. Murray Seated on AMA's Session Policy-Making Body

SAN FRANCISCO—(NNPA)—Dr. Peter H. Murray, 62, a physician of New York City, who was seated as a member of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates at the opening of the 99th annual meeting here on Monday is the first colored physician to occupy a seat in the policy-making body of the AMA.

This was made possible by his election to the group by the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Murray, a native of New Orleans, was graduated from the Howard University Medical School in 1914 and from 1918 to 1920 was assistant surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington. He is director of the department of gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, New York.

A trustee of Howard University, he is a member of the Comitia Minora (executive committee of the Medical Society of New York County), a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a fellow of the AMA, New York Academy of Medicine, American College of Surgeons and International College of Surgeons. He served as president of the National Medical Association in 1930 and 1931. For the last 13 years he has been a member of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of New York State

Progress on the Medical Front

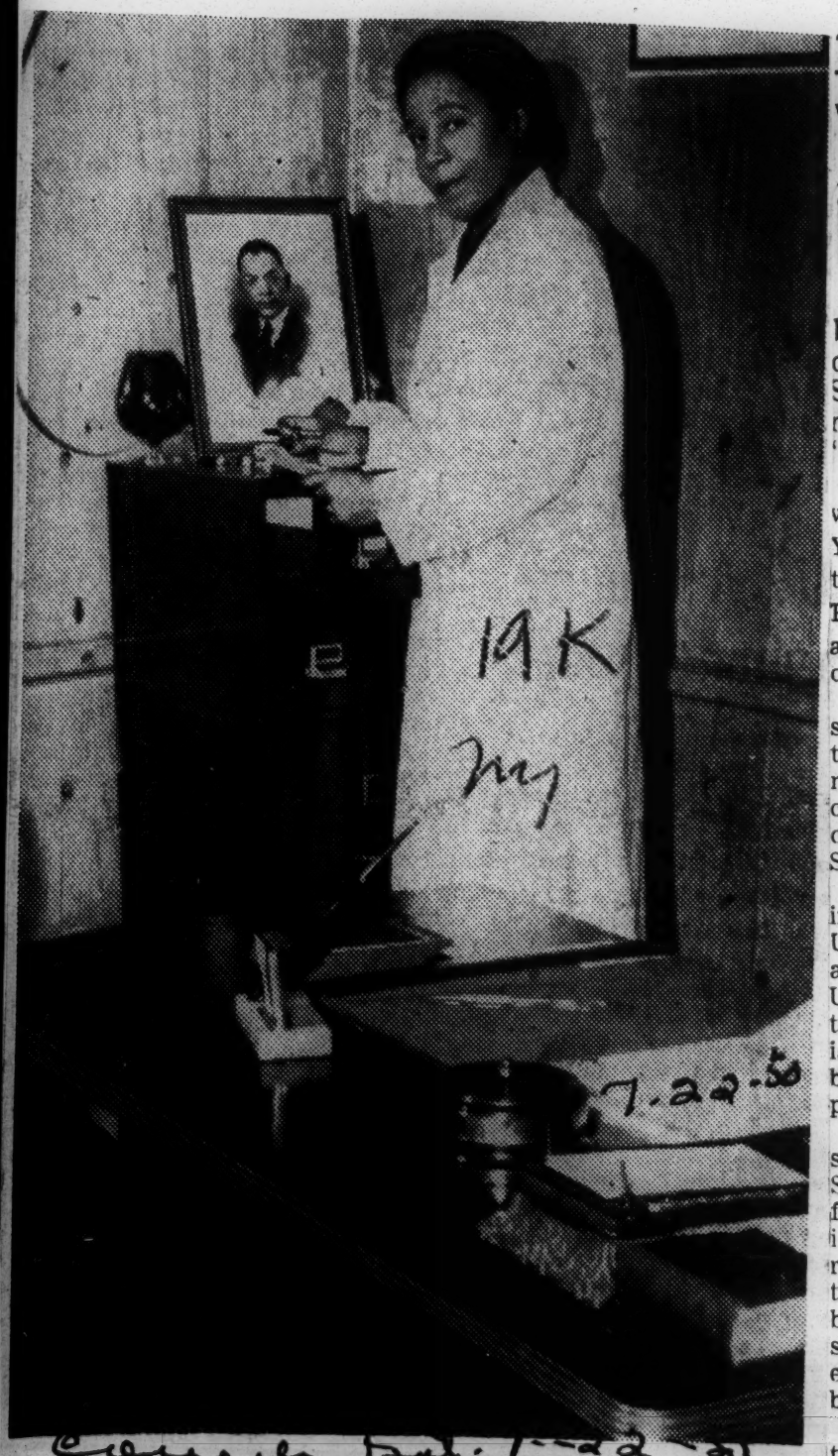
On Monday, June 26, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City, took his seat as a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. By this honor Dr. Murray has made history, being the first time in the Association's one hundred years of existence that a Negro was selected to join the policy-making body of the nation's largest medical organization.

It is well to note the record of service and achievement on which the AMA's recognition is based. Dr. Murray is a graduate of Howard University Medical School, 1914; assistant surgeon-in-chief, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1918 to 1920; trustee, Howard University; member of the executive committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York; diplomate, American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, American College of Surgeons, and the International College of Surgeons.

Dr. Murray has also served as a member of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York for thirteen years. He is now director of the Department of Gynecology, Harlem Hospital, and director of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sydenham Hospital. As a member of the House of Delegates of the AMA, Dr. Murray will be one of a hundred-and-ninety-eight policy-makers, representing 147,000 physicians and surgeons in the United States and its territories.

Although the honor that has come to Dr. Murray is a belated one and should have come from the earliest days of the Negro's achievement in the field of medicine, The Amsterdam News reiterates the point of view of Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the AMA, when he said:

"This action is a magnificent example of what a physician can achieve under our present system of free enterprise, despite its admitted imperfections and injustices. Progress is still in the making, but this is a significant milestone." The Amsterdam News is proud of the record and achievement in medicine and surgery of Dr. Murray, and rejoices with him in the high honors that have been bestowed upon him.



Another First—Dr. Hilda G. Straker, of New York City, is that city's first Negro woman dermatologist on the Post-Graduate Hospital staff, Skin and Cancer Unit, NYU-Bellevue Medical Center; also the first Negro woman physician Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology.

Two Topflight 'Firsts'

Woman Doctor in N. Y. Is Truly Outstanding

NEW YORK—Dr. Hilda G. Straker is a retiring, poised beautifully brown graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine. She was graduated more than ten years ago. Since then she has amassed for herself a record of achievement which is truly outstanding. She holds two outstanding "firsts."

Dr. Straker is the first Negro woman dermatologist in New York City to hold a position on the staff of the mid-Manhattan Post-Graduate Hospital. She is a "specialist among specialists" as one observer put it.

Her other distinctive and outstanding "first" is also noteworthy. She is the first Negro woman physician in the U. S. to become a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology.

Dr. Straker is also an assistant in dermatology and syphilology, University Hospital staff, Skin and Cancer Unit of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. As if that isn't enough, she is also assistant dermatologist at both Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals.

It all adds up to a very busy schedule for the energetic Dr. Straker, but she still finds time for another rather important item—being a wife. She is married to a former schoolmate from those Howard University days, but she keeps the name of the senior member of the Dr. Straker firm rather silent. Her husband is also a doctor.

When she wants diversion she turns out articles for professional journals of high standing. Dr. Straker was born and reared in New York City and attended Washington Irving High School and Hunter College. She lives at 1 Convent Avenue.

Born and reared in New York, Dr. Straker is the first Negro woman to become a dermatologist on the staff of the Post Graduate Hospital in downtown Manhattan.

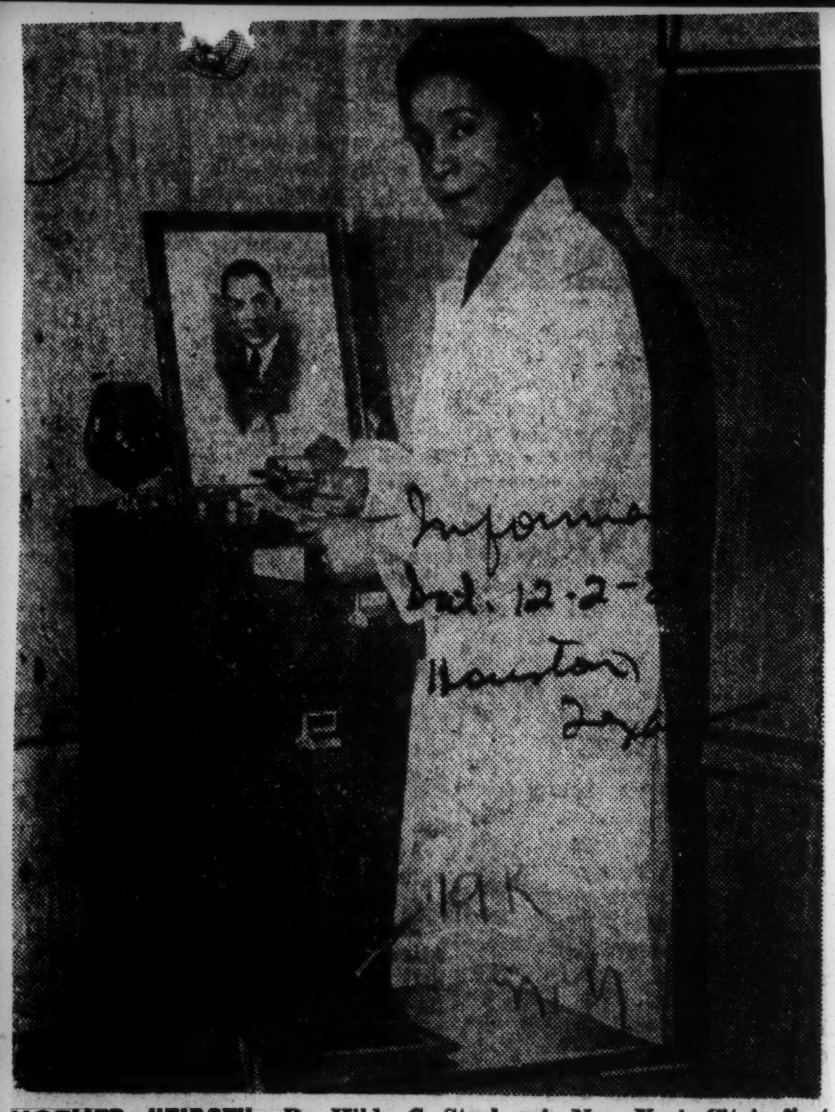
She attended school at Hunter College in New York, and at the Howard University school of medicine. She served her interneship at Harlem Hospital. Later, she did three years of post graduate study at the skin and cancer unit of Post-Graduate Hospital and medical school.

With this background, she became the first woman of her race to become a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology. She is an assistant in dermatology at New York University-Bellevue Medical center, and assisting visiting dermatologist at Harlem and Sydenham hospitals.

She is also a member of the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, and the American Medical Women's Association.

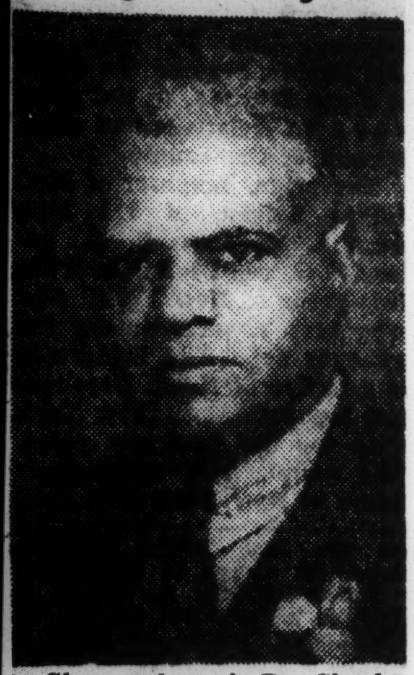
Negro Woman Lauded As Skin Specialist

NEW YORK—One of the success stories of this city is that of Dr. Hilda G. Straker, M.D., nationally recognized skin specialist.



NOTHER "FIRST"—Dr. Hilda G. Straker is New York City's first
ıd only Negro woman dermatologist on the staff of Post-Graduate
ospital, Skin and Cancer Unit, New York University-Bellevue Medical
enter; first colored woman physician in the U. S. also to become a
iplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology. Be-
ides serving a large private practice of both sexes and races in her
anhattan offices, she is Assistant Visiting Dermatologist of both
Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals.

Dr. Stewart Joins College Of Surgeons



Shown above is Dr. Charles Constantine Stewart, prominent physician and surgeon of Greensboro, N. C. and chief of staff at L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, who has been honored with a membership in the International College of Surgeons. He was inducted into the Society Tuesday, Oct. 31, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Negro Doctors Invited To Sit For Lectures

Okla. Eagle
June. 11-2-50

3-Day Cardiology Courses Planned For St. John's

Tulsa, Okla.

Physicians and surgeons in the North Tulsa area have been invited to attend a post-graduate course in cardiology to be given at St. John's Hospital November 15 through 17, it was learned yesterday. Cardiology pertains to the study and treatment of diseases of the heart.

The invitation created a stir in medical circles. As far as known, no similar opportunity has ever been extended to Negro doctors.

11-2-50

The course in cardiology is jointly sponsored by the North Tulsa County Heart Association and the Division of Post-Graduate Instruction of the Oklahoma University School of Medicine. The invitation to Negro doctors was addressed to Dr. A. G. Bacoats, president of the North Tulsa Medcal Society.

Guest instructors will be Dr. Thomas J. Dry, of Rochester and Minnesota, and Dr. Harold Feil, of Cleveland. Dr. Dry is consultant in the Division of Medicine at the Mayo Clinic, and Assistant Professor in Medicine at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine. Dr. Feil is clinical professor of Medicine at Western Reserve University, in Cleveland.

White Medics Open Society To Negroes

Eagle Editorial Attacked Group's Racial Barrier

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 4 —Negro doctors will be admitted to all scientific sessions of the Oklahoma Medical Association under a new policy adopted Sunday by the association's House of Delegates.

In an editorial, "Doctors Should Know Better," The Oklahoma Eagle on May 18 flayed the Oklahoma Medical Association for barring Negro doctors from membership. The editorial pointed out that in this country the American Medical Association set up shop as the governing body in medicine supposedly to give greater impetus to medical research an to establish high standards of ethics ofr its members to follow.

"At the very outset," said the editorial, "the A.M.A. discarded high ethics by permitting its state chapters, such as the Oklahoma Medical Association, to bar Negroes from membership.

The announcement by the House of Delegates said that Negro doctors, in order to attend scientific sessions will have to to be recommended by the local medical society of the county in which they practice.

Apparently the question arose as to whether they should be admitted if sessions are held in hotels here in Tulsa. The delegates voted to admit them only when sessions are held in halls and auditoriums which can be rented ontright by the association. Dr. George H. Garrison is president of the association.

Negro pharmacists were admitted to the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association many years ago.

White Doctors Invite Negroes to Next Medical Meet

Oklahoma State Medical Association's house of delegates Sunday opened doors to its scientific sessions to Negro doctors, effective next year.

The 86 delegates in session here Sunday afternoon and night voted to invite Negro physicians to attend any future meetings of this nation "when they are held outside of local hotels."

Since the associations annual conventions have outgrown hotel accommodations both here and in Tulsa, the "outside of hotels" provision will place little limitation on attendance of Negroes.

Dr. George H. Garrison, president, said the move to admit Negroes to convention meetings had been under consideration for three or four years.

Purpose is to give the sttate's approximately 100 Negro physicians an equal opportunity to keep up to date on medical advances and to continue their education through professional conferences.

Okla. Medics Invite Negroes

OKLAHOMA, CITY, Okla.-(ANP)—Oklahoma Negro physicians, numbering 100 in all, will have an opportunity to attend scientific sessions of the Oklahoma Medical association's house of delegates, it was announced here last week. The 86 delegates approved the move to "invite Negro physicians to future meetings held outside of local hotels."

Since the association's annual convention has outgrown hotel accommodations, the hotel restriction is believed to be of no consequence. The group recently met in the municipal auditorium.

The invitation to Negro physicians is believed a means of providing them "an equal opportunity" to keep up to date on medical advances through professional conferences.

There Are Fewer Physicians Practicing Here Than In 1921

By GLORIA COLLINN

In 1921, the year of the riot there were fourteen Negro Medical Doctors serving a population of 15,000 in Nort Tulsa.

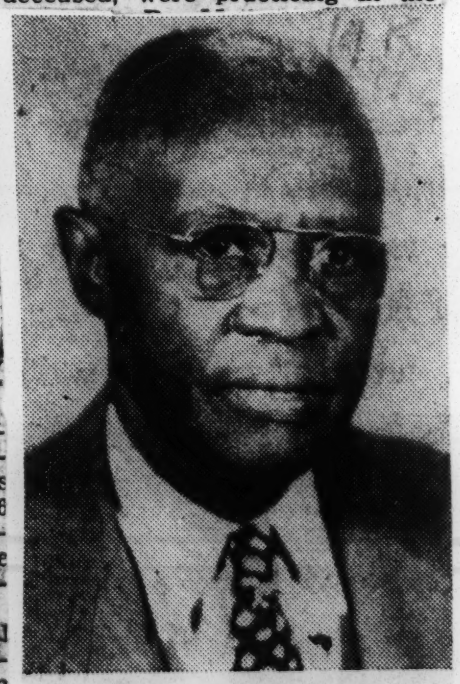
Answering calls of those seeking medical attention in this year of disaster were the following physicians: Doctors R. W. Motley, R. E. Robinson, J. M. Key, R. T. Bridgewater, B. A. Wayne, Fred Wells, W. M. Wakefield, E. A. Jackson, H. J. Watson, C. B. Wickham, D. W. Bryant, William Sims, B. F. Smith, and C. E. Smith.

Dr. Motley, who came to Tulsa in 1910, is the oldest in point of service. Presently, he is practicing at 1944 North Iroquois. Following Dr. Motley is Dr. Wayne, who came to Tulsa in 1917, and who now practices at 535 East Oklahoma Place. Drs. R. T. Bridgewater, and J. M. Key, both deceased, were practicing in the city when Dr. Motley arrived on the scene.

The 15,000 population in 1921 afforded an average case load of 1,071 for the community's fourteen physicians. This number nearly doubles the case load of 585, currently described as ideal by the United States Government.

At no time has the number of physicians in North Tulsa greatly exceeded, or fallen too far below the number practicing in 1921. The number has remained fairly constant through the years.

Dr. R. C. Bryant, who hung his first shingle out in 1923 at 524



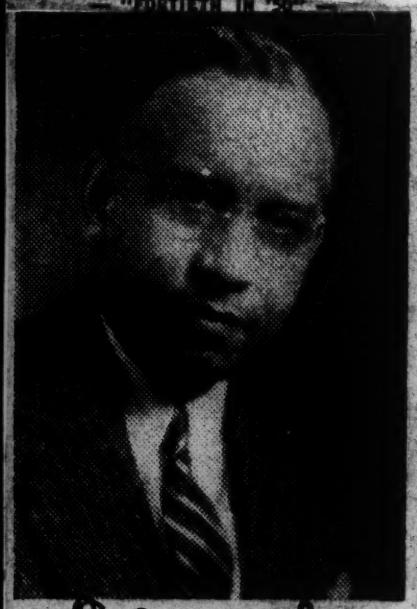
DR. J. J. McKEEVER

and one half East Archer, was followed in 1924 by Dr. A. G. Bacoats. Physicians who were here or who came shortly after that time are said to have numbered thirteen. Among them were Doctors Wakefield, Wall, and Payne. Dr. Payne is currently practicing in Cleveland. Ohio.

Dr. D. B. Taylor On Urology Board

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Dr. Daniel B. Taylor, chief of the Medical staff at Mercy Douglass Hospital, has just been named a diplomate in the American Board of Urology after having passed his specialty board.

Dr. Taylor completed his last set of examinations in Chicago during February and thus becomes the ninth diplomate on the Mercy-Douglass staff.



Honored — Dual honors have come to Dr. W. Roderick Brown, outstanding Pittsburgh Negro medical expert. Howard University gave him its annual award and the Texas Tuberculosis Association also honored him this week.

Dr. Helen Dickens Wins Medical Honor

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. Helen Dickens, Philadelphia physician, was inducted last week into the American College of Surgeons. A graduate of the University of Illinois Medical School, Dr. Dickens is the first Negro woman to win membership in this body.

American College Admits Physician

Dr. Holloway Formerly an Associate Fellow

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Edward E. Holloway, chairman of the division of medicine at Mercy-Douglass Hospital, has been named a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Dr. Russell F. Minton, Mercy-Douglass superintendent, announced this week.

The only other colored physician elected to the highest medical academic group was the late Dr. Algernon Jackson who died in 1942. He was admitted in 1917, two years after the college was founded.

Wife, Mother at Ceremony

Dr. Holloway was inducted Apr. 12 in Boston. His wife, Mrs. Barbara Smart Holloway, and his mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Holloway, witnessed the ceremonies.

Election to the American College of Physicians is limited to physicians who are already certified specialists by the American Board of Internal Medicine and allied fields.

Dr. Holloway was nominated as an associate three years ago by Dr. William G. Leaman, professor, and Dr. Mary H. Easby, assistant professor of Medicine at the Women's Medical College; and Dr. Edward L. Bortz, former president of the American Medical Association.

Training and Affiliations

He is the son of a physician, the late Dr. D. E. F. Holloway, and a graduate of Howard University and the Howard University College of Medicine.

He is assistant professor of medicine at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania; instructor in cardiology at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania; and a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Doctor, 53, Facing Serious Charge

Dr. William A. Goodloe, 53, reputed to be one of the wealthiest practitioners in the nation, lost the first round of a two-count charge of illegal operation and an attempt to bribe a Government witness here in the Municipal Center before U. S. Commissioner Lawrence last Tuesday morning.

During the absence of Miss Marie Hautmann, 26-year-old plaintiff from Baltimore, upon whom the alleged operation was supposedly performed, the Government continued the case to Wednesday, May 3, over the prolonged protest of Atty. H. Clifford Allder.

Philly Hospital Gets First Race Physician

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Dr. Edward Sewell, 27-year-old University of Pennsylvania graduate, will become the first Negro assistant physician at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia on July 1.

American College Admits Physician

Dr. Holloway Formerly an Associate Fellow

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Dr. Edward E. Holloway, chairman of the division of medicine at Mercy-Douglass Hospital, has been named a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Dr. Russell F. Minton, Mercy-Douglass superintendent, announced this week.

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Dr. Holloway Admitted to American College of Physicians

PHILADELPHIA— (ANP) Dr. Edward E. Holloway, brilliant young Negro physician and chairman of the Division of Medicine at Mercy-Douglass hospital, has just been named a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, thus becoming the first Negro to be so honored in 33 years, Dr. Russell F. Minton, Mercy-Douglass superintendent, has announced.

Only other Negro physician to have been elected to this highest Medical academic group was the late Dr. Algernon Jackson, who died in 1942. Dr. Jackson who practiced in Philadelphia and later taught at Howard Medical School, was admitted in 1917, two years after the college was founded.

The degree was awarded Dr. Holloway in ceremonies held Wednesday in Boston. Accompanying him were his wife, Mrs. Barbara Smart Holloway, and his mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Holloway.

Election to the American College of Physicians is limited to those physicians who are already certified specialists by the American Board of International Medicine and allied fields.

Dr. Holloway, who is the son of a physician, the late Dr. E. F. Holloway, is a graduate of Howard university's College of Medicine. He is assistant professor of Medicine at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, instructor in Cardiology at the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania, and a Diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Heart Association; a member of the Specialist Medical Advisory board; Pennsylvania State Athletic commission and a past president of the Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences.

Hospital Shift to Aid Negro Doctors

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The proposed transfer of Mercy-Douglass Hospital, 50th st. and Woodland ave., to State control will provide, if effected, a broadened opportunity for Negro physicians and nurses to practice their professions under conditions now generally denied them by institutions in that field receiving Commonwealth aid, according to Dr. Russel F. Minton, medical director of the Mercy-Douglass setup.

Under agreements, the great bulk of which must still clear the machinery of the Commonwealth, the Mercy-Douglass organization would surrender its private autonomy and become a facility of the State Hospital at Byberry. Its new status, according to legal advisors, would then make it eligible for funds, held by the General State Authority, with which a new hospital building might be erected on the present site.

PLAN EXPANSION

Contemplated, according to Dr. Minton, is the erection of facilities which would cost approximately $3,000,000. The major portion of this amount would be supplied from Authority funds through its already established mission with the Byberry mental organization, of which the Mercy-Douglass unit would then be a part.

The move, which is being accorded overwhelming support on the part of most of the influential Negro leaders in this section, would culminate conversations which have been under way for more than two years between Gov. James H. Duff's administration and members of the Mercy-Douglass board of directors. Official sanction for use of General Authority funds was cleared during last year's session of the General Assembly.

SEES NEW PHASE

"A new phase in race relations will be opened and established," Dr. Minton said, "if the facility which we vision can be brought into being with the aid of the Commonwealth. It will give hope to Negroes interested in practicing the healing arts that they may now broaden their knowledge and skills under the finest possible auspices and conditions."

In addition to providing sorely needed equipment for a hospital, which serves a section of Philadelphia with approximately 130,000 residents, the establishment of the facility would ease in some degree the discriminatory practices of units which now deny Negro nurses and physicians entry to staffs and nursing schools and refuse internes of that group outright. In that regard, it was pointed out that of the 386 interneships regularly available in Pennsylvania hospitals, only three are held by Negroes; while eight of a total of 592 residencies have been opened to physicians of that racial group.

MAY BOOST PRIVATE ROOMS

The new hospital, which would not, according to agreements now standing, engage in the treatment of mental patients, also would serve appreciably to increase the possibility of private accommodations for Negroes in this area. Despite Commonwealth aid, as indicated in legislative appropriations, hospitals in the Philadelphia area move with considerable reluctance to make available to members of that group private rooms regardless of their ability to pay. So rampant has been this practice that Negro subscribers to Blue Cross contracts entitling them to such facilities have been forced to accept inferior provisions by the managements of hospitals.

The establishment of an interracial facility would also go far, leaders here believe, toward ameliorating practices of other hospitals now owned by the Commonwealth. In most of these, Negro physicians and nurses also are denied appointment to posts of any appreciable professional importance and patient segregation, in varying degrees, has long been accepted practice despite considerable protest.

CITES HANDICAP

Foremost, however, in the "broadened opportunities" which Dr. Minton and the hospital's board view as promised in the new proposal, will be the chances for Negro physicians and nurses to "work with the best prepared people, regardless of race, in their several fields." Dr. Minton said that one of the handicaps of a hospital segregated from the mainstream of progress in the medical profession, overall, is that its practitioners "are denied access to both equipment and men" representative of the best yet discovered.

The result of a merger, in 1948, of two Negro-managed hospitals, the Mercy-Douglass setup originally grew out of the "one-man-protest" of Dr. Nathan F. Mossell against what he felt was racial discrimination on the part of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. The first Negro to graduate from its medical school, Dr. Mossell was named to the university's hospital as an out-patient physician by a close friend, but allegedly was ousted, because of his race, upon the death of his benefactor.

FOUNDED IN 1895

The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital was founded by Dr. Mossell in 1895 in the heart of the then Negro community which centered near Broad and Lombard sts. Mercy Hospital which was occasioned by a strong disagreement in policy among physicians of the Douglass staff, was formally organized in 1912 and occupied the present site of the merged unit, an abandoned Episcopal Divinity School building, erected in 1881, in 1919.

If the proposed move is effected, the Mercy-Douglass setup would be the fifth major hospital facility operating under interracial auspices and with tax support outside the South. These include the Homer Phillips, at St. Louis; Provident, in Chicago, and the Harlem and Sydenham hospitals in New York. With the exception of the New York units, the top managements of which are white, Negro control has been maintained despite racially mixed patients and staffs.

Surgeons Hail Dr. Dickens

Dr. Helen O. Dickens, chief of obstetrics and gynecology at Mercy-Douglass Hospital, has become the first Negro woman ever named a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

DR. HELEN DICKENS

Dr. Dickens and Dr. Henry L. Gowens, Jr., chief of the hospital's eye department, have been inducted by the College at Boston, it was announced by Dr. Russell F. Minton, hospital superintendent.

Dr. Dickens, who has offices at 1512 W. Oxford st., is the wife of Dr. Purvis Henderson, now practicing at Savannah, Ga. They have a daughter, Helen, 3.

The woman surgeon earned her undergraduate and medical degrees at the University of Illinois and a master of medical science degree at the University of Pennsylvania, where she worked on a Rosenwald Foundation grant. She has been on the Mercy-Douglass staff for 10 years and has been chief of her department since 1945. She was certified as a diplomate by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1946.

College of Surgeons Accepts 1st Woman

PHILADELPHIA.— Dr. Helen C. Dickens, chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Mercy-Douglass Hospital, is the first Negro woman to be named a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, it was announced this week.

The college which lists several hundred women in its membership of 17,000, honored Dr. Dickens at a recent meeting in Boston.

"I have worked a long time for this," she said, "and I am gratified that my ambition has been realized."

Dr. Dickens, in private life, is the wife of Dr. Purvis Henderson, also a physician. They have a three-year-old daughter.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, she received her medical degree there in 1934. Later she received a Rosenwald Foundation grant which enabled her to get a Master of Science Degree from the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania.

She has been a member of the Mercy-Douglass staff for ten years and chief of the department since 1945.

PHYSICIANS' COLLEGE ELECTS DR. HOLLOWAY

Philadelphia,Pa. Dr. Edward E. Holloway has recently become the first Negro in 33 years to be named a fellow of the American College of Physicians. The degreee was awarded to Dr. Holloway,chairman of the Division of Medicine at Mercy-Douglass hospital,last week in ceremonies held in Boston.
Only other Negro physician to have been elected to this highest medical academic group was the late Dr. Algermon ackson, who died in 1942.Dr.Jackson was admitted in 1917,two years after the college was founded.
Election to the American College of Physicians is limited to those physicians who are already certified specialists by the American Board of Internal Medicine and allied fields.
Dr.Holloway, who is the son of a physician,the late Dr.D.E.F.Holiway, is a graduate of Howard Univ,, and the Howard Univ., College of Medicine. He is assistant professor of Medicine at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania;instructor in Cardiology at the Graduate School of the Univ., of Pennyslvania, and a Diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Defender
Sat.4-29-50
Chicago,Ill.

First Negro Aviator To Fly Mission

TOKYO, Japan (ANP)-- To Ensign Jesse L. Brown, Friday, Oct. 13, was a lucky day.

Brown the first Negro naval aviator to fly a combat mission against a foe of the United States, made a big splash on his first outing He destroyed five railroad cars and damaged 15 others near Chongjim on North Korea's east coast, straffed two warehouses and damaged a vehicle.

He is a native of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Highest Academic Honor For Philadelphia Doctor

Journal and Guide
Sat.4-29-50

Special to Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Dr. Edward E. Holloway, brilliant young physician and chairman of the Division of Medicine at Mercy-Douglas Hospital, has been named a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, thus becoming the first Negro to be so honored in 33 years, Dr. Russell F. Minton, Mercy-Douglass superintendent, announced.

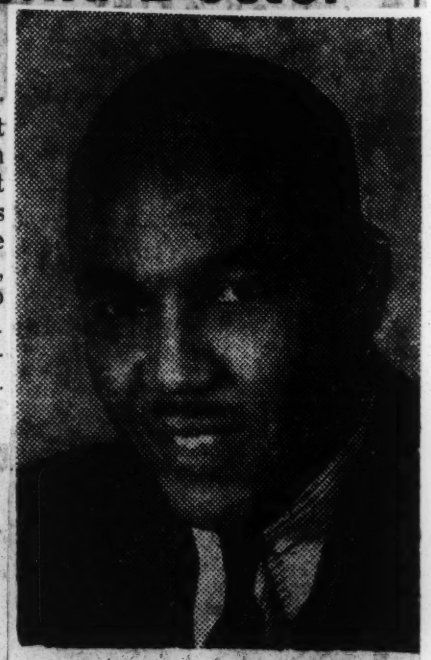
The only other colored physician to have been elected to this highest Medical Academic group was the late Dr. Algernon Jackson, who died in 1942. Dr. Jackson was admitted in 1917, two years after the College was founded.

The degree was awarded Dr. Holloway in ceremonies held Wednesday in Boston, Mass. Accompanying him were his wife, Mrs. Barbara Smart Holloway, and his mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Holloway.

* * *

ELECTION TO THE American College of Physicians is limited to those physicians who are already certified specialists by the American Board of Internal Medicine and allied fields.

A physician can then be nominated as an Associate Fellow but must serve a three year probationary period before final election. During the probationary period he is expected to contribute to Medical Journals; contribute to the Medical advancement of his immediate community; receive promotions in teaching rank; and be held in the highest regard by Fellows of the College in his area.



DR. E. E. HOLLOWAY

* * *

DR. HOLLOWAY was nominated as an Associate three years ago by Dr. Mary H. Easby, assistant professor of Medicine at the Women's Medical College; Dr. William G. Leeman, professor of Medicine at Women's and Dr. Edward L. Bortz, former president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Holloway, son of a physician, the late Dr. D. E. F. Holloway, is a graduate of Howard University and the Howard University College of Medicine. He is assistant professor of Medicine at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, instructor in Cardiology at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

19k 1950

Provident Medical Associates - (National Fellowships)

Medical Associates Award Fellowships

The annual national fellowships of the Provident Medical Associates for 1950-1951 for graduate and undergraduate study in medicine were announced last week by Dr. N. O. Calloway, executive director.

The awards include 11 renewals and 14 new Fellows, with a few special grants in pediatrics yet to be mare.

Located in Chicago, the Provident Medical Associates is a voluntary, not for profit corporation that seeks and distributes funds for graduate and undergraduate medical training of Negro doctors.

The candidate must be a young person of exceptional ability, have a definite productive program, such as an opening in an acceptable approved medical training center, and have a sincere purpose of being a specialist in his field.

The organization has no official connection with Provident Hospital in Chicago. Among the larger contributors to this fund are The Field Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, besides anonymous donors.

RENEWALS

Dr. James A. Batts of Philadelphia, obstetrics and gynecology, Harlem Hospital, New York.

Dr. David V. Bradley of Philadelphia, urlogoly, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York.

Dr. Harold E. Burt of Wilmington, Del., obstetrics and gynecology, Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Maurice C. Clifford of Washington, D. C., obstetrics and gynecology, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. James L. Curtis of Albion, Mich., psychiatry, Long Island College of Medicine and psychoanalytic medicine at Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Joseph G. Gros, formerly of Port Au Prince, Haiti, now U. S. citizen, internal medicine, Research and Educational Hospital, University of Illinois, Chicago.

Dr. Richard M. Hairston of Winston-Salem, N. C., interne, Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C.

John B. Harris of Chicago, second year, medical school, University of Chicago.

Dr. John A. Kenney, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., dermatology and syphilogy, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Frederick R. Randall of Washington, D. C., surgery, Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Dr. Theodore R. Sherrod of Chicago, interne, Research and Educational Hospital, University of Illinois, Chicago.

NEW FELLOWS

Dr. Samuel P. Adams of Chicago, anesthesiology, Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles.

Dr. Thomas H. Brewer of Columbus, Ga., general surgery, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis.

Dr. Claude P. Dapremont of New Orleans, internal medicine, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. William L. Farmer of New York, general surgery, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joseph P. Foster of Atlanta, surgery, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Homer Eugene Harris, Jr., of Seattle, Wash., dermatology, University of Illinois Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago.

Lawton V. C. Manderson of Jamaica, N. Y., first year, medical school, New York University College of Medicine.

Dr. Marcus W. Moore, Sr., of Baltimore, chest surgery, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Oswald J. Nickens of Pittsburgh, Pa., radiology, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry G. Nixon, Jr., of Macon, Ga., general surgery, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Milford Parker of White Plains, N. Y., third year, medical school, New York University College of Medicine.

Dr. Jeanne Spurlock of Detroit, psychiatry, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago.

Hercules Timpton of Chicago, third year, medical school, University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Dr. Jack E. White of New York, cancer surgery, Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

S. C. Governor Under Fire For Negro Appointment

COLUMBIA, S. .C.,—(INS)—The South Carolina Medical Association has backed up Gov. J. Strom Thurmond's appointment of a Negro to its hospital advisory council.

The association issued a formal statement saying that Dr T C. McFall was elected to the council on the recommendation of the medical group's Charleston members.

The statement, issued through President W. R. Tuten and Secretary N. B. Heyward, pointed out that,under state law, the governor follows the recommendations of the medical association.

U. S. Sen. Olin D. Johnston has criticized Thurmond for the appointment. The governor is opposing Johnston' bid for renomination in South Carolina's Democratic primary.

Beal Succeeds Perry As Head Of Medical Assoc.

HOUSTON — Dr. A. W. Beal, newly elected president of the Houston Medical Forum, said Sunday that the biggest project and one he considers the most important one for the organization this year, is the publication of a journal. Dr. Beal succeeds Dr. E. H. Perry who served as president of the organization for three consecutive years.

Proud of the organization's record during the past three years, Dr. Perry was happy to turn the reins over to the new president who has pledged to carry on the projects that were initiated during Dr. Perry's tenure. During the three years he was president, the organization's efforts were mostly directed toward getting membership in the Harris County Medical Society and getting Negro doctors into the Jefferson Davis hospital. Neither of the issues has been settled, and Dr. Beal said that the association will continue the two projects along with taking on the task of publishing the medical journal.

Other officers elected for the offices were: Dr. J. D. Bowles, vice president; Dr. H. M. Mason, secretary; Dr. J. B. Covington, treasurer, and Dr. G. P. A. Forde, chaplain.

Very conscientious and foraging, Dr. Beal has figured actively in movements toward getting equalization for Houston Negroes in tax supported institutions here. He is currently one of the plaintiffs in the Golf Course siut, filed by five professional and business men in an effort to open up the municipal golf courses to Negro tax payers, and takes active part in all civic movements in his community. He and his brother, Dr. P. W. Beal, are considered among the most progressive physicians in the city. They operate the Beal Brothers clinic on Lyons and the B. and B. Drug store.

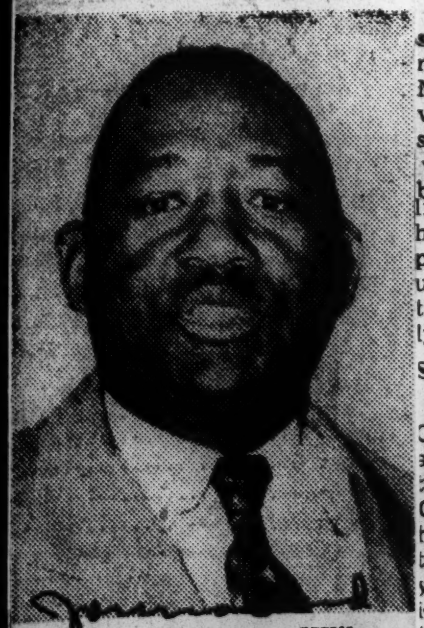
The issue of getting Negro doctors into the Jefferson Davis hospital has become more complicated each year. The project, now is bogged down with the staffing of the hospital with the Baylor medical school personnel, which happened "overnight" after the Harris County Medical Society began to show interest in the project. The first gimmick was that the society limited its members to the caucasian race only. Members of the Forum, including Dr. Beal made application to the Society which could not be accepted because they were not members the race required.

Practice Sought For Negro Doctors

Senator Frank S. Richeson, of Richmond, yesterday asked the General Assembly to take action to make it possible for Negro doctors to practice on "pay patients," in State-supported St. Philip Hospital.

He introduced a joint resolution in the Senate which, if passed, would mean that the Assembly would request the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia—of which St. Philip is a division—to permit the Negro doctors to practice in the hospital.

Chiropractor Sees Need In His Field



Dr. S. Alexander Wilson, popular pastor of New Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, is said to be the only licensed Negro chiropractor in Virginia. He is a graduate of Eastern Chiropractic Institute, New York City. While he is practicing his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y., he plans to devote more time to the work in Norfolk where he hopes to establish a suitable office soon.

Virginia Medics Drop Bars Against Negroes

ABINGDON, Va.—The Southwest Virginia Medical Society went on record last week favoring the admittance of Negro physicians to scientific sessions of the society.

Dr. Wilson Only Licensed Negro Chiropractor In Va.

NORFOLK — Chiropractic at the hands of a professional colored practitioner, Dr. S. Alexander Wilson, the only licensed Negro chiropractor in the entire state of Virginia, is currently being introduced to the uptown public.

Dr. Wilson, the prominent minister of New Calvary Baptist Church practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., a number of years before coming here. Although intending to continue to maintain his Brooklyn office suite at 1360 Fulton street in partnership with Wilson and Mumford, he has decided to spend most of his time in Norfolk.

In reaching the decision Dr. Wilson noted the fact that there are numerous Negro chiropractors in New York City and Brooklyn, while he is the only one in this state. He, therefore, feels that it would be to the advantage of both himself and the Norfolk public for him to convince the people here of the benefits of Chiropractice and consequently build up a practice here at least as extensive as that enjoyed in Brooklyn.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED

He is a graduate of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute, the oldest and largest college of its kind in the East, and located in New York City. Dr. Wilson is reported to have been the second Negro to enter and complete the regular four year course, and doing an additional two years interneship at this college.

In November, 1949, he successfully passed the Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners examination in the basic science, the philosophy and technique of chiropractic, and has been licensed by the state of Virginia to practice the profession.

Dr. Wilson is a native of Virginia, born in Nottoway county, reared and received his primary education at Petersburg. He did his high school work at Virginia Union University, and earned his A. B. degree at Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.

WINS DEGREE

One year after his graduation from New York College, that Institution conferred upon him, the degree of Ph. C. for his rapid rise in the practice of the science in Brooklyn.

For the present, he explained, or at least until suitable office suite can be found in the heart of the uptown section, he will conduct his practice at his residence, 2522 Coprew avenue, opposite Norfolk Community Hospital. He said that space there is limited, therefore it is preferable that those wishing to consult him would call and arrange their appointments, in order to avoid possible lengthy waiting or congestion.

THE NEGRO PHYSICIAN

The Medical Society of Virginia, at its Roanoke convention this week, came within five votes of the two-thirds majority necessary to admit Negro physicians to full membership. Perhaps more important, it elected a president, Dr. C. Lydon Harrell of Norfolk, who urged that the ancient ban be removed. Even if equality of right in this field, as in others, were not a part of what we regard as the American way of life it is in the public interest that Negro doctors increase in number and that they have access to all possible professional aids. Among these aids, of course, are the professional societies.

If the Virginia society had passed the proposed resolution—as it is likely to do next year—it would have been in line with Florida, whose Medical Association lifted the ban last April. Other Southern states still maintain the old practice of segregation—partly, it is explained, because of the embarrassment arising when Negro members are restricted at conventions held in hotels and other public places because of state segregation laws. Nurses seem less bothered by this difficulty; in eight Southern States Negro nurses are members of the state nursing organizations. The American Medical Association, as such, does not draw the color line. Last month a New York City physician, Dr. Peter M. Murray, a Negro, was elected to the A. M. A.'s House of Delegates. It was a belated honor, for he was the first of his race to hold that position, but the election did show progress.

The Negro doctor ministers largely to his own race. Yet in Virginia there is but one Negro doctor for each 4,685 Negroes, and in the country as a whole only one for about each 3,400. Certainly this situation demands wisdom as well as "tolerance."

Negro Coroner To Make Post Mortem Study

KILMARNOCK, Va. — Dr. Morgan E. Norris, coroner for Lancaster County, the only Negro coroner in Virginia, indicates he will accept invitations to observe facilities for post mortem examinations in New York and Maryland.

Dr. Norris has been invited to make such studies by Dr. Milton Helpern, chief medical examiner for New York, and Dr. R. S. Fisher, chief medical examiner for Maryland.

Dr. Norris, a graduate of Hampton Institute and the Howard University medical school, is a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute.

Against Negro Doctors Ban Viewed Future

Virginia Society Head Urges Local, State Groups to Admit Them

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 11 (AP).—The new president of the Medical Society of Virginia recommended today that Negro physicians be admitted to local and state societies. Negro doctors "are anxious to join our local and state societies, which will make them eligible to membership in the American Medical Association," said Dr. C. Lydon Harrell, of Norfolk. "I feel that they are justified in their ambitions and request."

Dr. Harrell pointed out in an addressat the society's 103d annual convention that he had conducted a poll of Virginia's Negro physicians and found their qualifications to be as high as those of the white doctors.

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Race Barrier Slightly Eased By Va. Medics

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 9 (Spl.)—The Huose of Delegates, governing body of the Medical Society of Virginia, today voted unanimously to cooperate with Negro physicians "to the fullest extent now practicable."

Today's action followed close defeat last night of a move to open membership in the state society to practicing Negro physicians of Virginia.

Under the special resolution passed today, the Negro physicians will be invited to attend regularly scheduled scientific sessions of the society "whenever these are held at locations permitting the attendance of mixed racial groups."

It further recommended that each of the 48 constitutent societies which make up the MSV adopt a similar policy, and opened the society's scientific journel, the Virginia Medical Monthly, to articles submitted by members of the Old Dominion Medical Society, the Negroes own medical organization.

Sunday's measure asking open membership for Negroes failed by a narrow margin to obtain the two-thirds vote needed to change the organization's constitution.

The vote was 53 to 30. Had three of the 30 voted with the majority, the measure would have passed. A similar move at the society's 1949 annual meeting, at Old Point Comfort, was defeated by a slightly greater margin.

Today's resolution was introduced by Dr. John T. Hundley of Lynchburg, who later was voted president-elect of the society. He thus, automatically, assumed the presidency next October at the end of the 1951 convention, at Virginia Beach.

Other officers elected today included Dr. George S. Hurt, of Roanoke, first president; Dr. S. K. Ames, of Cape Charles, second vice president, and Dr. W. R. Pretlow, of Warrenton, third vice president. Dr. V. W. Archer, of Charlottesville, was reelected councilor representing Virginia's 5th Legislative District, which includes Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax counties.

Admit Negro Doctor, Asks Group Chief

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 11—(AP)—The new president of the Medical Society of Virginia recommended Wednesday that Negro physicians be granted membership in local and state societies.

Negro doctors "are anxious to join our local and state societies, which will make them eligible to membership in the American Medical Association," said Dr. C. Lydon Harrell, of Norfolk. "I feel that they are justified in their ambitions and request."

Dr. Harrell pointed out in an address prepared for the Society's 103rd annual convention that he had conducted a poll of Virginia's Negro physicians and found their qualifications to be as high as those of the white doctors. He added that there is another consideration:

"As a public health measure we need more Negro physicians and we need to keep them better trained after they start to practicing medicine."

Receives Degree from Meharry

Dr. Grace Marillyn James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. James of Institute, W. Va., received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and a graduate of W. Va. State College. She will interne at Harlem Hospital, N.Y.

Award Diploma In Psychology

INSTITUTE, W. Va.— Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology, West Virginia State College, has been named a diplomate in clinical psychology of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, Inc. Dr. Canady has contributed several significant studies in his specialized field and is also a part-time psychologist in the West Virginia Bureau of Mental Hygiene.

19m 1950 General

Nation's TB Death Rate Decreasing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual death rate from tuberculosis dropped 10 per cent in 1948 to 30.0 per 100,000 population, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said last week. He cited an article, "Tuberculosis Mortality in the U. S. 1948", which appears in the current Tuberculosis Control Issue of Public Health Reports, published by the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

The decline in the tuberculosis mortality rate, the article points out, has accelerated during the post-war years. The rate dropped five percent from 1945 to 1946, and seven percent from 1946 to 1947.

The tuberculosis death rate for the population as a whole has been steadily declining for the past 20 years, so that the 1948 rate was less than half the 1930 rate, according to the article.

19m 1950 Georgia

Georgia T. B. Record Reveals New High

Cases of tuberculosis found in Fulton and DeKalb counties during the Greater-Atlanta Health Program equal the maximum tuberculosis hospital facilities for the entire state, State Health Department officials have revealed.

During the 76-day health testing program conducted in Greater-Atlanta, 1,648 cases of tuberculosis were discovered, according to a report issued by Dr. H. C. Schenck, Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, Georgia Department of Public Health. Maximum facilities for tubercular patients at Battey State Hospital are slightly more than 1600, Dr. Schenck said.

"The number of cases of tuberculosis found in Fulton and DeKalb counties are significant in that they reveal a real need for a greater and more intensive case-finding program, and an expanded treatment program on the local level," Dr. Schenck declared.

Tuberculosis is costing Georgia not less than $20,000,000 annually, Dr. Schenck claims. He contends, "If we spend half of this, annually, in effective control efforts, in a very few years the total cost of tuberculosis in the State will begin to rapidly diminish and the more quickly fade out to a comparatively inconsequential sum."

The figures released by the Health Department show that chances of having tuberculosis are slightly greater for women than men, and much greater among persons past middle age.

The total number of women found infected with tuberculosis took a slight lead with 896 cases as compared to 752 cases reported for men tested during the mass survey. Of the 1,648 total, 1,339 cases, or more than 81 per cent, were found in persons above the 35-year age level, according to the report.

The greatest number of tuberculosis cases found in any age group was listed as 755 cases in persons above 50 years of age. The fact that individuals are living longer, and case-finding methods have been improved was offered as an explanation for this large number.

In addition to tuberculosis, the x-ray examinations made during the mass survey revealed 2,376 cases of heart abnormalities, and 474 cases showing evidence of lung abscesses, bronchiectasis, cancer, chronic bronchitis, or asthma. There were 110 cases including goiters, tumors, or injuries in the chest but not in the lungs.

900 TUBERCULOSIS CASES LAST YEAR

Sun. Feb 5-0

Sharp Decrease in Deaths Noted in 15-Year Period

New Orleans, La.

Although New Orleans has seen a sharp decrease in deaths from tuberculosis in the past 16 years, there were in 1949 nearly 900 new cases reported.

19

A report of the Tuberculosis Association of New Orleans shows that in the period 1934-1949 the TB death rate here dropped from 120 to 46 per hundred thousand. This is explained by earlier discovery and treatment of cases and by an increased number of beds in hospitals available for tuberculosis sufferers.

The report also brings out that there are seven communicable diseases subject by law to isolation but that tuberculosis is not among them. Significant, the report indicated, is that while tuberculosis accounted for 889 new cases last year, only 98 cases of the seven communicable diseases referred to were recorded.

Disclosing the scope of the local association's activities, the report shows that the group "evaluates community needs and adapts the program recommended by its state and national offices covering participation in community health planning and other matters."

"Indirectly," says the report, "we have gone into every home in the city with information about tuberculosis and the control program of the city. Through radio, newspapers, public exhibits, and posters the facts have been made available to everyone in the community.

"Many groups in the city regularly receive material from the association, while doctors, nurses, and health directors receive abstracts of medical articles on tuberculosis . . . Many industries, schools, clinics, and stores receive posters for public display . . . and every three months 8000 associate members receive health material and up-to-date information on the association's program."

Directly, the report points out, health educators reached over 22,000 people in New Orleans with movies and lectures and school-conducted programs on TB, nutrition, and other health problems. Although tuberculosis control was emphasized, nutrition and general health standards were discussed.

Examples of how the association has aided groups fighting the disease include the financing of an X-ray unit for Sara Mayo hospital, a streptomycin bank for Charity hospital, and a free chest X-ray service available to every person in the community.

The association's financial support rests entirely on its sale of Christmas seals, the report explained, which last year totaled $65,850.

"The use of these funds," according to the report, "is directed by a volunteer board of local citizens and an executive secretary." Ninety-five per cent of the money received from the seal sales remains in the state, the remainder being allocated to the national association.

19m 1950

New York Tuberculosis and Health Association

NAMED TO POSTS ON TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Dr. Donald B. Armstrong

Justice Hubert T. Delany

Blackstone Studios

19m

Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, second vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in charge of health education and welfare program for policyholders, was re-elected president of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association yesterday at the annual election of officers at the association's headquarters, 386 Fourth Avenue.

Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court was elected to the board of directors. Justice Delany has served on the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee for many years and has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Lawyers Guild and the city-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Dr. Armstrong has served on the board of directors of the Tuberculosis and Health Association since 1933. He has also acted as president of the National Health Council, the American Museum of Safety and the New York Public Health Association.

Tuberculosis Deaths Hit Negroes Hardest

RICHMOND, Va.—"Jimerow is murder" was proven once again last week as officials of the State Department of Health and of various local anti-tuberculosis groups voiced pleas for increased appropriations for public health work before the Appropriations Committee of Virginia's General Assembly.

Dr. Roper, Director of the State Board of Health, while pleading for a $2,500,000 appropriation to build a new sanitarium for Negro tuberculosis patients, pointed out that there were two beds available per each white death, but only one bed per death among Negro Virginians.